POLITICAL EVENTS.

NOV. 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE state of the revenue continues highly flattering. The new system of things pursued in the financial department of the country, though so small a part of it has yet been actually carried into effect, exhibits a proof of the good result of adapting the measures of government to the better views and more enlightened principles which the knowledge of the times has unfolded. Resistance to innovation after the practice of Mr. Vansittart and his predecessors, would most probably have continued the revenue at a stand, if no retrograde movement had been the consequence. The same effect in every other department of the state would follow from the adoption of a similar course of conduct. The increase on the quarter has been most conspicuous in the Excise duties, amounting to no less a sum than 278,899*l.* The customs shew a decrease in the quarter of 107,985*l.*; but this arises from the repayment of the duties on the stock of silk, allowing for which there is rather an increase under this head. The decrease in the quarter is only 12,500*l.* Notwithstanding a reduction of taxation to a very considerable amount, there is an increase on the year of 1,184,000*l.*; but then, under the head of receipts, the repayment of the 2,500,000*l.* by Austria must be brought into account. The revenue, notwithstanding, has increased almost in proportion to the reductions made—a striking proof that the lowering taxation will not reduce the gross amount of revenue so seriously as the supporters of the "old Exchequer school" would fain have us believe. A taxation (as is the case with wine) which is too heavy and goes beyond the proper mark, will diminish the receipts by circumscribing the consumption of the article. That principle has aided in some degree the increase upon the unrepealed taxes, though principally owing, no doubt, to peace and the bettering condition of the community. The taxes actually repealed in the years 1821,22,23, and 24, are in amount 8,520,000*l.*; yet, notwithstanding this diminution in gross amount, the revenue has actually been lessened only 2,783,383*l.*, for the increase upon the *unrepealed* taxes has amounted in three years to 5,736,617*l.*, the Austrian repayment of course is not included here.

The following tables exhibit the state of the Revenue for the years and quarters therein mentioned, shewing the increase or decrease on each head.

	Yrs. ending Oct. 10, 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs ..	9,959,323	10,278,243	318,920	.....
Excise....	24,401,243	24,319,852	.....	81,391
Stamps....	6 256,797	6,673,874	417,077	....
Post Office	1,350,000	1,439,000	89,000	.....
Taxes	6,788,024	4,880,106	.....	1,907,918
Miscellan.	460,665	309,017	.....	151,648
Repaid by Austria	... .	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....
	49,216,052	50,400,092	3,324,997	2,140,957
Deduct Decrease..... .			2,140,957	
Increase on the Year			1,184 040	

	Qrs. ending Oct. 10, 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	3,348.257	3,240.272	.....	107,985
Excise	6,834,118	7.113.017	278,899	.....
Stamps	1,611.945	1,759,680	147,735	.....
Post Office	363.000	375,000	12,000	.....
Taxes	749.614	481,968	.....	267,646
Miscellan.	154,616	79,113	.....	75,503
	13,061.550	13,049,050	438,634	451,134
Deduct Increase		.....		438,634
Decrease on the Quarter.....				12,500

Malt, of which taxation was taken off to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* in 1822, shews an increase in duties received in 1824, in the year ending Oct. 10, of 244,272*l.* beyond 1823, which affords an example of the necessity of taxing an article only to such an amount as that the consumption shall not diminish; and of the absurdity of overburdening the duties on any particular object of taxation with the idea of increasing the revenue.

The immense amount of floating unemployed capital in England, may be judged from the fact, that while schemes are projected, and companies actually formed for various useful speculations at home to the amount of nearly 20,000,000*l*, the foreign stock raised here between 1822 and 1824, or in two years, amounts to no less a sum than 47,815,000*l.* independently of sums directly invested by individuals in the French and other funds —an amount just equal to one year's revenue of the United Kingdom! As a matter of curious record for posterity we give the different heads:—

Columbian	1822		£ 2,000,000
Ditto	1824		4,750,000
Chile	1822		1,000,000
Buenos Ayres	1824		1,000,000
Peruvian	1822	and 1824	1,200,000
Brazilian	1824		3,200,000
Spanish	1821		1,500,000
Ditto	1823		1,500,000
Portuguese	1823		1,500,000
Mexican	1824		3,200,000
Danish	1822		3,000,000
Austrian	1823		2,500,000
Prussian	1818		5,000,000
Ditto	1822		3,500,000
Russian	1822		3,500,000
Neapolitan	1821	and 1822	6,165,000
Ditto	1824		2,500,000
Greek	1824		800,000
Total			£ 47,815,000

Money continues, nevertheless, most abundant. The bank of Scotland has reduced its interest from three to two per Cent. The East India Company has signified its intention to reduce the interest upon its bonds from 3½ to 3 per Cent. after the fifth of April next. Not twelve months ago it reduced them from 4 to 3½; the amount in circulation is about 4,000,000*l*.

The Irish revenue has much improved, but from that country, usually so fertile in painful intelligence, there is nothing for the present month worthy of record. The champion of Orangeism, Sir Harcourt Lees, has been endeavouring to make proselytes on this side the Channel—to awaken a spirit of anti-popery in England. Except among a few sapient individuals, who, like himself, hope to obtain a species of patronage in the mode by which demagogues destitute of influence among the wiser part of society have always been accustomed to ferret for it, no impression has or can be produced by such an instrument. Sir Harcourt may be a sage in Ireland both at the altar and the dog-kennel, but his labours here can make no impression. It is said that a Colonel Fairman, deputy Grand Master of an Orange Institution, and a Mr. Eustace, a deputy Grand Secretary, were deputed to attend the Orange Apostle at Cambridge, and to usher him into the Metropolis. Here he would be but one of the million; and the halo of glory that surrounded him in Dublin in the eyes of his disciples, would not serve to distinguish him in the Strand or Pall-Mall from one of the vulgar herd. A meeting was held in London by some of his friends, at which a reporter for a public print was ordered away under the plea that it was private; and the great designs of the baronet for opening the eyes of the English people to the dangers of popery have ended in obscurity. We know the proper safeguard against Catholic principles is reason and common sense, and not persecution, nor tithes, nor a church establishment like that of Ireland, where the many are made subservient to the few, and the worth and riches of the country are lavished without adequate return. The church here is at least a different thing: it implies service and remuneration, not idleness, absenteeship, and enormous wealth. The efforts of the Viceroy, as far as he has been able to act, are shewing good fruits, and Ireland will by and by exhibit her gratitude, provided the new system be persevered in.

A new code of regulations concerning the appointment of persons to commissions in the army has been issued; the principle of which is, that no one shall be eligible till he has attained the age of sixteen, and that all recommendations shall certify the eligibility of the person in respect to education, character, connexions, and bodily health, and that he is prepared immediately to join any regiment to which he may be appointed.

Several young Greeks have arrived in this country for their education. Ten, in all, are to be educated here, upon the invitation of Mr. Bentham. Four of them have arrived in company with Mr. Blaquiere, the agent of the Greek committee.

Government, according to the daily Journals, is about to withdraw the pittance to the Spanish refugees which it had till now allowed them to sustain life: thus it deprives itself of the credit of an act which most men of every party in this country deemed generous and honourable. The reason alleged is, that it gives offence to the flagitious despot who so misrules in Spain, and to the members of the *Holy* Pandemonium. Had the scanty allowance never been granted, the thing would not have looked so bad. When the monks and the dregs of the most misruled and dissipated country in Europe, whose conduct was among the main causes of a bloody revolution, fled hither, they were pensioned and fed—sympathized with and supported by our government; and they have shewn their gratitude for it! But those who laboured (as we did once to better the state of this country) to establish national freedom, and to curb the rage of a tyrant who little merited their humane treatment of him, are to be marked objects of neglect, and we are to cease to be generous to pamper the eternal enemies of freedom. If their signifying their displeasure at this act be not an interference with the internal affairs of this country, we know not what is. There was a time when England would have been too nobly proud to have looked at such a circumstance but as an insult—now she can stoop!

THE COLONIES.

DESPATCHES were lately received from Cape Coast Castle, dated the 30th of June, giving an account of another action with the Ashantees. The first despatch is from Lieut.-Colonel Sutherland, detailing the proceedings since the previous despatches. A second, dated July 17, after some prefatory matter, gives the following account of the battle and its successful result:—

"On the 11th July, soon after daylight, the enemy was seen descending in several masses of great strength into, and forming his line across, the valley leading to the right of our position, which was about half a mile from the town; and about two in the afternoon, his advance having been fired upon by our skirmishers, a general engagement was brought on, which at dusk, half-past six P. M. I am happy to say, terminated in his being defeated at all points, and obliged to retire; two camps on the right of his position, which he had weakened to reinforce his left, having been burnt and plundered by part of our unorganized forces, who, although daily driven out of town to their posts at the point of the bayonet, to do them justice, fought on this occasion for four hours with great courage, particularly on the right, against which the utmost efforts of the enemy, who fought bravely, were directed, and which he repeatedly advanced in masses to turn and attack, without however making the least impression. Our loss in killed and wounded, I am sorry to say, has been considerable. One officer, Lieutenant Swanzy, Royal African Colonial Corps, a most zealous and promising young man, and twice slightly wounded before the fatal shot took effect, and one hundred and three men killed, and four hundred and forty-eight men wounded: but it is matter of great satisfaction, and a proof of how well the action must have been sustained, although fought in thick bush, that the enemy, by his own account, has not to boast of having cut off a single head from our killed, or of having taken even one prisoner from us of any description—a circumstance the more remarkable if the numerical disparity of the contending bodies is considered; ours, in position, where a strong reserve was always kept, not exceeding nineteen officers and five thousand and fifty-three rank and file, of whom only two hundred and eighty five were regulars; whilst the Ashantee force, as seen during the morning, cannot be estimated at less than sixteen thousand fighting men. Their loss in killed and wounded on this day could not be ascertained, but their dead are very numerous on the scene of action, and numbers of prisoners and deserters brought in since state it to be great, and that many chiefs or captains were killed and wounded. On the 12th, the enemy again appeared drawn up in the valley, apparently with the design of making another attempt on our positions; and in order to draw him into some movement that might expose his intentions, I twice or thrice ordered a body of skirmishers to creep up to, open a fire on him, and then retire. This fire was each time returned with great animation from the enemy's whole line for about half an hour (his divisions, it is said, and as I thought at the time, firing on each other), after our skirmishers had, agreeably to their orders, retired unobserved; but as he made no demonstration of advance up to two in the afternoon, I directed a few random shot from a field-piece to be fired through the bush in his direction, on which he retired towards the head of the valley, where he still remained on the 13th, during the night of which he disappeared altogether, taking the direction of the Government Garden, Elmina, and Fetue, towards Doonquah, which is on the direct route to Ashantee. We have since heard that the result of the action and unpopularity of the war, together with the enemy's horrible sufferings and losses from disease and want of provisions, had elicited strong symptoms of insubordination and discontent in the Ashantee army; that as early as the night of the 11th whole bands had deserted from the King; that four out of six captains, who had been retaken, had been beheaded after being tortured, the other two remaining prisoners in heavy logs; but that, notwithstanding these examples, His Majesty was now making his way back, accompanied by only a few hundreds of followers: in proof of which, it is said, he was yesterday obliged to move with his own guard to cover a convoy of gunpowder from Elmina, which had been assailed, and three barrels captured by fifty or sixty scouts I had ordered out in that direction, with a view of ascertaining his hiding-place; and I have little doubt that numbers of the Ashantees will be cut off during their retreat by the Wassaws and Fantees. I am happy to inform your Lordship, that I have reason to approve of the conduct of every individual, whether of the Army, Navy, or Marines, employed in these operations, which, if not brilliant, were at least extremely harassing and arduous, and throughout which, I trust, His Majesty's Government will be satisfied that all did their duty, and that to this period as much has been effected as our means, the nature of the country in which we acted, and circumstances we were placed in, would permit. Where all evinced zeal and alacrity in the discharge of their several duties, it may, perhaps, be deemed supererogatory to particularise any; but I cannot, in justice to the service, omit to direct your Lordship's attention to the merits and devotion to the public service always displayed by Major Chisholm, Royal African Corps, whose conduct in command of the right brigade, which bore the brunt of the battle of the 11th, was every thing I could wish; as was that of Captain David Campbell, of the same corps, at the head of the Cape Coast Division, on the extreme right, which was warmly engaged throughout the day; of Captain Dowson of that regiment, commanding the reserve (regulars and militia) also engaged; and of Lieutenant W. O. Aitcheson, Royal Marine Artillery, in charge of the field-pieces in position on this occasion. I beg leave also to request your Lordship's notice of the services of Major Purdon, Royal African Corps, commanding

the left brigade; of the zeal and enterprise of Captain Blenkarne, of the same regiment, who some time ago volunteered to proceed to Accra, in an open canoe, to assist in collecting these auxiliary forces, whose opportune arrival at this crisis is to be mainly attributed to his praiseworthy and indefatigable exertions, and who in these operations commanded the British Accra Division (in the left brigade), part of which on the 11th burnt two of the enemy's camps; of the important services of Captain Ricketts, 2d West India Regiment, Brigade Major to the Forces, in performance of various essential duties, and who was wounded in the action in which the late Governor was killed; of Captain Hutchison, Annamaboo Militia, who having been severely wounded in the affair of the 21st of May was placed, this partial recovery, in command of the Hill Tower, where he gave up his whole time to improving the defences of his post, the disciplining of his garrison, and to a most zealous and effectual discharge of his military duties; of Captain Scot, of His Majesty's ship *Swinger*, late of the *Victor*; and of Lieutenant Drew, First of the *Thetis*, who commanded the seamen and marines employed on shore. I deem it a pleasing duty to acquaint your Lordship, that I received the most cordial co-operation and effectual aid from Major de Richelieu, the Governor of His Danish Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast, who made use of his best influence and means to collect and equip a strong body of Danish dependants, who arrived at Cape Coast under the command of Captain Poulson, a Danish Officer, with the other auxiliaries, and fought bravely in the recent engagement. To Captain Sir John Phillimore, Knt. C. B. of His Majesty's ship *Thetis*, the senior Naval Officer present, my best thanks are eminently due for the very great and cordial assistance he repeatedly rendered to me, in landing the seamen and marines of his own ship, and *Swinger* brig of war, to garrison the fort whenever it became necessary to march the troops out of it, to reinforce those engaged or in position, for the liberality of the supplies of powder, lead, &c. which he furnished to the utmost extent of his power, and for employing his ship, men, and means, in every way in which they could possibly benefit the public service; and as this experienced Officer was present during the whole period embraced in this despatch, acquainted with every occurrence detailed in it, and an eye-witness to many of them, and the difficulties we had to contend with, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for any particular information you may wish to obtain relative thereto.

W. SUTHERLAND, Lieut. Col. 2d West India Regt. commanding the Forces."

This despatch is followed by one from Lieut. Col. Grant, stating the continued retreat of the Ashantees; and also by a letter from Commodore Bullen to the Admiralty, detailing the assistance rendered to the forces by the boats of the ships of war.

Accounts from India mention a number of deaths at Madras by Cholera Morbus. A long despatch from Gen. Campbell, dated Rangoon, May 19, affords details which are in substance, that the expedition directed against that place, the principal seaport of the Burmese, succeeded in its object, and took possession of the town, after no great resistance from the forts and batteries: but the Burmese continued to make a resistance in the neighbourhood in small detached parties. On the other hand, the Burmese had gained some successes on the side of Chittagong, where there was a very small Company's force to oppose them; and two large ships belonging to Bombay had been ordered to proceed from Madras to Chittagong, with troops to meet the enemy in that quarter. This success on the part of the Burmese had created a temporary alarm among the inhabitants of Calcutta, which, however, had subsequently very much abated. The opinion prevails at Bombay that, from the plan of resistance adopted by the Burmese, although the issue of the contest could hardly be doubtful, its duration would be much greater than had been at first anticipated. A party of the 38th grenadiers had an affair with about 400 Burmese at a place called Kheman, distant about thirteen miles to the westward of the town; they proceeded by water, accompanied by some of the row-boats and the boats of the *Liffey*. The Burmese were in a stockade, and stood well until the troops got fairly in, when a severe lesson was given them; upwards of three hundred of them being killed. Lieutenant Kerr, of the 38th, and one private, were killed; Lieut. Wilkinson of the *Liffey*, and nine men of the 38th, and three or four seamen wounded. The following is a list of persons imprisoned and placed in irons by the Burmese government at Rangoon on the approach of the British army, for the purpose of being put to death:—Mr. J. Snowball, British; Mr. J. Turner, ditto; Mr. William Roy, ditto; Mr. A. Fench, ditto; Mr. H. W. Thompson, ditto; Mr. R. J. Thrill, ditto; Mr. R. Wyatt, ditto; Mr. G. H. Roys, country born; Mr. Arratoon, Armenian; Mr. P. Aide, Greek; Rev. J. Slade, American Missionary, Rev. —— Hough, American Missionary, taken out of irons, and sent by the Burmese on board the *Liffey* to beg the firing might cease.

FOREIGN STATES.

THE new King of France on ascending the throne endeavoured apparently to conciliate popular favour. The censorship on the press has been taken off, and this act, which cannot be looked upon as that of the minister who had just laid it on, augured well for the line of conduct which was to be adopted—or impressed the public mind with the idea of that which would be followed by the sovereign. Already Louis XVIII., who united in his person and conduct, according to his flatterers, every virtue under heaven, has shared the fate of monarchs in similar circumstances, and been forgotten bythem in the adulation paid to Charles X. Unfortunately, however, the mask has been accidentally flung aside, and the influence of priestcraft, in the new order of things, has been openly and palpably displayed. An unlucky player, against whom no charge but that of belonging to a profession which, at all events, does not add the vice of hypocrisy to its character, was, as in the case of Madame Raucour, refused the rites of the church. The people shewed the indignation they felt at such conduct, and were proceeding to insist upon the service being performed, when the Gendarmes were let loose upon them, and the unfortunate player interred under the swords of the military, who aided the priests in this their Christian display of ferocity. Many persons are said to have been wounded. How this will tell among the most changeable people in the world—how it will strengthen the minister's hands, remains to be seen; and whether the bigotry of those who govern will not, now the veil is thrown aside, proceed to establish the authority of the church in full plenitude. Three-fourths of the French army are to be withdrawn from Spain.

The session of the States General of the Netherlands opened on the 18th. The following is the speech of the King, who may be considered as the only constitutional monarch on theContinent of Europe, and whose sway forms a striking contrast, in the tranquillity, contentedness, and improving state of his people, with those governed *paternally*, on the principles of Metternich and Pozzo di Borgo.

"High and Mighty Lords! It is agreeable to me to open the Session by the communication that an alliance, subject to the common consent of your High Mightinesses, has been projected between my beloved youngest son and the youngest daughter of His Majesty the King of Prussia. This union, which Heaven will bless, will augment the happiness of my family, and especially that of my son; the bonds of relationship and friendship which already exist between me and my Illustrious Ally will be strengthened by it. Since your last meeting, not only have the most friendly relations and the most pacific sentiments been maintained between this kingdom and all the Powers of Europe, but the hope is revived that an engagement with the neighbouring and friendly Powers will give a freer course to commerce, and to the produce of our soil and manufactures more extensive markets, than can be procured by prohibitions or restrictions."

It then proceeds, after some remarks on its territorial and commercial engagements with England:—

"The higher branches of instruction, as well as primary education, every where diffuse their salutary effects. The fine arts flourish. The harvest has again been abundant. The continued decrease of the price of grain has rendered it necessary to institute a further examination into the interest of the farmers in relation to those of the consumers. I depend on the co-operation of your High Mightinesses to determine the means which seem to me calculated to answer the wish which your assembly has expressed on this subject. Meantime the abundance of provisions has had a favourable effect on the means of subsistence of the people. The object of my constant solicitude is to cause the sources of industry to flow freely and abundantly, and to open new ones. The establishment of necessary or useful communications (Canals and Roads), and the improvement of those that exist, continue to engage my attention. The laws in the National Militia are now executed without any embarrassment. My desire to free also this execution from all difficulties as to the past will give occasion to a project of law." — His Majesty entering on the subject of the finances of the kingdom, stated, "That a farther reduction of the public expenditure would be proposed to the Budget; some measures will be proposed to the States General relative to the coin and to the debt, towards the redemption of which it is proposed to assign two millions of florins. Some changes in the Tariff of import and export duties will be required for the advantage of the national manufactures, and more especially of agriculture." His Majesty farther announced, "That the civil code would be completed during the Session, except some chapters to be added when the code of civil proceedings should be finished, which code, as well as those of criminal proceedings and of commerce, are confided to a Committee, so that the time when the national legislation may be introduced, is rapidly approaching." "Thus," concluded his Majesty, "may each year of the re-establishment of our independence bring new benefits to the country! I shall endeavour, with the aid of Providence, to contribute to it by persevering zeal, and I confidently rely in the co-operation of your High Mightinesses."

Ferdinand of Spain continues his besotted career. Persecutions increase. Persons of all ranks are taking refuge at Gibraltar or in England;—twenty-four

hours only being allowed to prepare for quitting Madrid. Bands of insurgents augment their numbers, and a party of Guerillas lately entered Tarracon, only twelve leagues from Madrid, and put to death the Alcaide, three of the authorities, and eleven town's people, in retaliation for the murder of two of the constitutional party there—they then effected a safe retreat. A proclamation, the most sanguinary in the annals of modern times, has been issued from the superintendent general of police. Of this precious document the following is an extract:—

"No: no other opinion can be maintained; their" (the suspected) "treason and their apostasy are incorrigible. *With their extermination alone can the public tranquillity be secured.* But what a difficult undertaking! Secured in their masonic caverns, walled in their towers, hidden in their secret cabins, who can combat them? *But let all our works shew that this is really the object towards which our exertions are directed;* that zeal for religion and the King devour our heart; that after our idolised Sovereign and his Royal Family, nothing is more dear to us, nothing so much deserves our consideration, as those who, urged by a loyalty without limits, have voluntarily devoted themselves to defend our altars, our throne, and our property; and *I am certain that all the good will assist us in the discovery and persecution of this race of iniquity, who can only live between irreligion and anarchy.*"

Military commissions and condemnations are the order of the day. Ferdinand, with the caprice which is ever the concomitant of tyranny, changes and disgraces his ministers as the whim of the moment prompts. The last batch is to be imprisoned or transported; in it were General Cruz, the war minister, and Erro, the minister of finance. Vengeance, anarchy, and blood reign every where in this unhappy country, which the Holy Alliance has restored to "social order," "paternal rule," and the enjoyment, in their ideas, of a king's privileges and a people's happiness!

The Greeks have again and again been victorious over the Ottoman barbarians. Their successes must arouse every nobler feeling in the bosoms of all who have virtue enough left to admire true fortitude in danger, perseverance in resisting a formidable enemy, and the courage that survives hope. While nations deeming themselves more civilized succumb to foreign armies, and bend the neck to their yoke, thinking only of preserving their property and their safety, and shrinking from the principles that were ever on their lips when danger was afar off; the Greek has met death with a courage and resistance never surpassed, and has rivalled the ancient deeds of Salamis and Thermopylæ. At Ipsara "they fought with a courage never equalled, and when every hope was lost, they plunged with their wretched children from the rocks headlong into the sea! One of these poor children at Smyrna, a slave to a Turk of distinction, said that his mother shot the first man who broke into the house, but was speedily overpowered. His father fought for a long time: he at length retired into a room where the family had taken refuge: he killed his three little brothers, and twice lifted the sword to despatch him. He was the favourite of his father! his resolution failed him; and the wretched parent had only time to use the weapon on himself, when the room was broken into by the Turks." At Cos and Samos the fleets of the Ottoman Porte have been beaten by forces much inferior; seventy-four vessels taken or destroyed, and thousands of Turks have perished—so that their efforts by sea during the present campaign have been rendered abortive. The Greeks having published a proclamation against neutral flags conveying troops and ammunition for the Turks, which was worded rather strongly, though the effect must have still been the same in case of the resistance of neutral vessels so employed, and (who can doubt the resistance of a transport under a neutral flag, filled with Turks, to a Greek vessel?) neutral blood must have inevitably been shed; Sir V. Adam issued a strange proclamation, ordering reprisals. The matter is stated to have been since arranged, but it does not seem that the correct particulars have yet reached this country.

The affairs of South America appear to go on prosperously. In Colombia an act had passed the house of representatives, and no doubt was entertained that it would be adopted by the senate, placing the citizens of the United States of America, and all Englishmen on a footing with Colombians, in forwarding their business through the custom-house and all the public offices; and a new scale of duties on the importation of foreign goods was daily expected to be promulgated, in which the oppressively high rates charged on various articles of British manufactures would be very much reduced. The British Consul-General, Mr. Henderson, had been assiduous in his efforts to protect the interest and freedom of trade. Bolivar had relinquished into the hands of Congress the salary of 30,000 dollars assigned to him by the law of the 23d of July 1823, and expressed his wish to serve free of charge to the Republic, until the war in Peru is terminated.

THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

THE latter nights of the season have been enlivened by a new farce called *The Bashful Man*, in which Mr. Mathews performed the principal, or rather the only character. It was written evidently to give this great humourist and observer of life an opportunity of displaying his faculties with the benefit of dramatic aids; and it would be unfair to criticize it, as if it made pretensions to any other merit than that of affording scope to his powers. The incidents are chiefly taken from a paper in Mr. Cumberland's Observer, which gives a ludicrous picture of the misfortunes attendant on excessive bashfulness, and it is entirely devoted to the service of Mr. Mathews. He is the Bashful Man —Young Mr. Blushington, fresh from college, just entered on a large estate, and fearful of offending, as if he were still a servitor at Oxford without a penny. Mr. Mathews is not young, nor capable of looking so; and his warmest admirers will hardly assert that he is bashful; but he is Mr. Mathews, and, therefore, he can play any thing,—from the old Scotchwoman up to Othello! How does he play Mr. Blushington? Not by looking like a young collegian, nor yet by looking modest, but by giving a most ludicrous picture of a man extremely absent, and, therefore, always making blunders, and excessively nervous, and therefore always making them worse. His society is courted by a neighbouring Baronet, in whose judgment his rent-roll covers a multitude of oddities, and by his fair daughter, who is in love with him, nobody can imagine why, except that her excessive want of bashfulness is necessary to shew off the awkwardness of Mr. Mathews. Most reluctantly he goes to the house on a visit, accompanied by Mr. W. Chapman as his valet, who certainly has brass for two, and encounters a most laughable succession of mishaps. First, he lets off a fine speech, prepared for his host, at the butler; then he, on the first introduction, treads on the Baronet's gouty toe, pulls away a painted board, representing a folio edition of Xenophon, breaks the head of a chalk Socrates, throws down the ink on a scarlet cloth, wipes it up with his handkerchief, and most successfully transfers it from his handkerchief to his face. At dinner, new perils beset him. He manages to cut a fowl into parallelograms; drinks vinegar with the lady, burns his mouth with pudding, oversets the salt and then throws it into the eyes of the company to break the charm; and, at last, overwhelmed by a series of miseries, runs off and drags the tablecloth with its various appendages after him. In all this our actor is exceedingly natural; though he is more like an abstracted than a diffident man; but his choicest pieces of humour and truth are in the second act, where his indefatigable friends force themselves upon him as visitors. He is left alone with the young lady; — and here his embarrassment, his gallantry struggling with his *mauvaise honte*, and his distress when she pretends to faint and falls into his arms, are irresistibly comic. But this is not all;—he gets tipsy for the benefit of his mistress and the audience, and gives an admirable representation of drunkenness in all its gradations, intellectual and physical. It is difficult to conceive any thing more complete than this scene. The rest of the performers had very little to do, but did very sensibly that little, which, at greater establishments, inferior actors would probably think it beneath their dignity to do at all.

The season concluded with an address from the heartiest of managers, Bartley, in which he thanked the audience for more distinguished patronage than the theatre ever before received. Every one who like us has been in London all the summer, will testify that this success has been well deserved. Miss Stephens and Braham have both been engaged at nightly salaries of 25*l.* each; Mathews has been induced to appear in the drama at the same sum, with extra advantages; and Miss Kelly, the first of comic and serious actresses, has been as usual at home. Besides these stars of the first magnitude, Mr. Arnold collected a very efficient company; Phillips and Miss Harwey with the charm of novelty; Wrench, the easiest of actors; Keeley, a finished miniature of helplessness and starvation; the lively and flippant Mrs. J. Weiphert, who, though some time married, seems fresh from boarding-school; Power, the least unpleasant of Irishmen; Chapman, a pert but agreeable coxcomb; and Miss Noel, one of the most lady-like and tasteful of singers, who gave up a part with a grace. These and others, almost equally worthy of mention, have assisted so cordially in the general business of the theatre, that never, within our recollection, have dramas been so uniformly well played as by them. The very lowest parts have been performed so correctly, that an old play-goer, who remembered the days when a few great names were less regarded than the general effect, declared to us he felt old times come again when he

sat in the pit of the Lyceum, for he was often pleased and never disgusted from the beginning to the end of the evening. This is no slight praise; and if to this we add the introduction of Weber's extraordinary music into England, and the generous spirit, in which the best appliances were supplied, we shall give only a dry catalogue of the claims which Mr. Arnold has established to gratitude for the past, and confidence for the future.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Wycherley's comedy of "The Country Wife," docked into "The Country Girl," has been revived at this theatre, for the purpose of introducing a young lady to the town as Miss Peggy. Her *debut* was a rich treat to the amiable class of Pittites, who take an especial delight in the blushes and the tremblings of a very young lady on her "first appearance on any stage." We never witnessed such real and distressing alarm; such a fearful shrinking from the thousand eyes which met the candidate on her entrance. The poor girl turned away, burst into tears, and would have made her escape if not withheld by the friendly interposition of Mrs. Clifford, who performed Alithea. When she recovered herself a little, she proved that her terrors did not arise from a consciousness of inequality to the part she had undertaken; for she played it in a style of captivating archness. Her figure is elegant, though *petite* and immature, and her voice singularly articulate and sweet. She wanted the breath and cordiality which rendered the part so delicious in Mrs. Jordan's hands; but it could scarcely be rendered more correct or vivacious. The comedy, much of which is in the author's airiest manner, ought to be carried off with buoyancy of spirits and grace of demeanour; but the actors, with the exception of the fair *debutante* and Mr. Vining, were sad realities. Mr. Williams is a man of sturdy talent; but it is a dull joke to assert that he was ever a man of wit and pleasure about town;—and of Mr. W. Johnson and his intolerably respectable compeers the less said the better. Vining fluttered and lisped amusingly through Sparklish, and hit off the intoxication produced by light French wine on an empty head, to a hair. Miss Peggy has disappeared from the bills, in which she never achieved a name,—we hope to practise in the country, and to come back again with confidence in herself, and humour enriched by observation, and enliven the town with a species of comic power, which has long been wanting.

A farce in one act, called "Birds without Feathers," founded on the notion of a lad educated in ignorance of the whole female sex, was produced, and after a fair and impartial trial, convicted of incorrigible dulness. After the exhaustion of this fancy, by Dryden, in the scenes which he has dared to introduce, among the pure beauties of the "Tempest," the powerful offence of a master-spirit, this attempt of a petty larceny poet, was not to be borne. If he thought to be sheltered by the authorized sacrilege of the greater culprit, he shewed a lamentable ignorance of the present fashion, which consigns little rogues to execution without a thought, and reserves its finest sympathies for those who murder by wholesale, and brilliantly throw ruin on a hundred families.

"The Road to Ruin" has been admirably played here, with the exception of Old Dornton, which it is hard to believe any performer would undertake voluntarily, while Munden is fresh in our recollections, and walking as briskly about Covent-garden as ever. Dowton, though capable of strong pathos, is coarse; Farren, more refined, is dry and testy; and neither has the least idea of the generous dotage of the great comedian who has left us. But Harley as Goldfinch, Mrs. Glover as the Widow, and Vining in Elliston's capital part of Harry Dornton, were excellent; and, on the first representation, Mrs. West performed Sophia cleverly. This part has been transferred to Miss Kelly from the English Opera, who plays it, as she does every thing she attempts, better than any one living. Her engagement here quite redeems the Haymarket season; but why is she not at one of the winter theatres, playing triumphantly in Shakspeare's comedies?

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The only novelty which has yet been produced here is the opera of Freischutz, which was attended with such brilliant success at the Lyceum. In vocal strength it is decidedly inferior to the best representations at the former house, and just equal to its worst; as instead of Braham and Miss Stephens, there are only Pearman and Miss Paton, and the other performers are nearly the same at both houses. But the orchestra is, of course, far more powerful and complete at Covent Garden; and as the most remarkable beauty of the composition is instrumental, the weakness of the cast is of less importance than usual. The effect of the overture, strange, solemn, and wild, is now electrical; it holds the house in a deep silence, and deserves to usher in a tale of really awful and various interest—a striking alternation of mysterious terrors, of real passion, and of human sorrow and joy. The story, however, robbed of half its interest, at the Lyceum, is here utterly

spoiled, and rendered destitute of signification and aim. In the original, Wilhelm, the favoured lover of Agnes, is wrought on to forge for himself the unerring bullets, and is implicated in all the guilt of a connexion with the powers of darkness. At the Lyceum, the interest of this situation was diminished by making him a mere spectator of the mystic rites, consenting to receive the benefit of the wickedness, but refusing to share its dangers. At Covent Garden, the interest is destroyed by representing him as resisting all the attempts to seduce him, and by making a drunken buffoon the victim and comrade of Caspar. The moment of his introduction to the magic circle was most dangerous; and, indeed, if he had not been lost among the magnificent horrors which followed, the fiend might have suffered a premature condemnation. Of these prodigies, it is impossible to speak too highly, for the taste of those who care for such radiant toys. The tempest; the witch of the glen; the skeleton chase in the air, made more real by the cracking of whips, and the sound of horses; the fiery figur rolled across the stage in a car of flame; and the appearance of the black huntsman in the midst, made palpable to sight as to feeling the strangest dreams of the nursery. It was the triumph of practical imagination and scenic invention. The whole representation went off with a success which, we trust, will assist in heightening our taste for the original music of other countries, and in inspiring the true genius of our own.

VARIETIES.

The Scotch Novels—In Captain Medwin's "Conversations with Lord Byron," the following conversation is interesting, as being almost decisive of the question as to the author of the Scottish novels. "I never travel," says Lord Byron, "without Scott's novels, they are a perfect library in themselves; a perfect literary treasure. I could read them once a year with new pleasure." I asked him if he was certain about the novels being Sir Walter Scott's? "Scott as much as owned himself the author of Waverley to me at Murray's shop. I was talking to him about that novel, and lamented that its author had not carried back the story nearer to the time of the Revolution. Scott, entirely off his guard, said, 'Ay, I ought to have done so, but,'—there he stopped. It was in vain to attempt to correct himself; he looked confused, and relieved his embarrassment by a precipitate retreat.—He spoiled the fame of his poetry by his superior prose. He has such extent and versatility of powers in writing, that, should his novels ever tire the public, which is not likely, he will apply himself to something else, and succeed as well."

Effect of Oxygen on Glow-Worms.—It is an interesting experiment (says Mr. Parkes) to place a glow-worm within a jar of oxygen gas in a dark room. The insect will shine with much greater brilliancy than it does in atmospheric air. As the luminous appearance depends on the will of the animal, this experiment probably affords an instance of the stimulus which this gas gives to the animal system.

The Language of Birds.—From the notes and tones of our domestic fowl alone we could produce a variety of instances to shew that they are adapted and directed to particular occasions, all expressive of and working to a *meaning* and an *end*. We might dwell upon the difference of their tones or vocal sounds when they come cheerily forth at early morn, themselves gay, humble, and sprightly, like itself; and the drawling gravity of their notes suited to the loiter and slowness of their step, when day is drawing to a close, and they are sauntering in the direction of their dormitory and their perch. As the air, activity, and gaiety of morn were greeted with their poor but best music, in brisk and flippant salutation, so are their retiring notes expressive of the quietude and composure of the evening hour: their farewel requiem to the day. It was the observation of Dr. Jenner, that the songs of birds varied in character with the varying season of the year. The most familiar instance was the robin. Spring and autumn afforded, of course, the most favourable specimens of the justness of his observation, by exhibiting the lovely song of this bird at its greatest distances; comprehending also its different gradations of composition and character of touch, from brilliant sprightliness to the graver tones of 'lengthened sweetness long drawn out.' But this sagacious observer of nature applied a similar remark to all song birds

Ornithology.—A fine specimen of the Sphinx Convolvuli, or Unicorn Hawk-Moth, was lately caught near Wigton. This is one of the rarest and largest of British Lepidopterous insects, the expansion of its wings measuring nearly five inches. Their general colour is gray, the upper pair being clouded, and the

lower pair barred with black. The body is elegantly varied with red, black, and white spots. The eyes are strikingly large and phosphorescent; the tongue spiral, and very long. Its larva is chiefly found upon the Convolvulus Sepium, goes into the pupa state under ground, and changes into the perfect insect in the month of September. It flies in the evening, and feeds upon the nectar of flowers, which it extracts with its long tongue whilst upon the wing, after the manner of humming birds.

Peculiar Fracture of Quartz.—Dr. Brewster lately had occasion to examine a fractured specimen of quartz, in which the two new surfaces were of such a nature as to be incapable of reflecting light, and, therefore, appeared quite black. At first, it was supposed that a thin film of opaque and finely-divided matter had insinuated itself into a fissure of the crystal; but this opinion was soon overturned, and Dr. Brewster concluded that the effect was due to the surfaces being composed of short slender filaments of quartz, whose diameter was so exceeding small, that they were incapable of reflecting a single ray of the strongest light. The surfaces were perfectly transparent to transmitted light; no detergent substances had any effect on them, nor had hot acids; but when immersed in oil of anise seeds, a substance, which approaches to quartz in its refractive power, the blackness disappeared, and the piece of quartz behaved like any other piece of quartz. Upon removing the oil, the original state was restored, and the filamentous or velvety nature of the surface was rendered evident to the eye, by the slight change of tint produced by pressing the filaments to one side. Dr. Brewster concludes that the thickness of the filaments cannot exceed one-third of the one-millionth part of an inch, or one-fourth of the thinnest part of a soap-bubble.—*Edin. Jour. Science.*

Impermeability of Glass to Water.—It has sometimes, though not often, we believe, been suggested, that glass and siliceous minerals are permeable to water. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, in a voyage to South Africa, sent two globular bottles, hermetically sealed, to a depth of 1200 feet in the sea, by two leads, one of 22lb., and the other of 28lb. When the rope was brought up by the exertion of ten men for a quarter of an hour, both vessels were found empty.—*Qtly. Jour. of Science.*

On Digitaline, by M. Royer.—The active principle of Digitalis was obtained by digesting a pound of the plant of commerce in ether, first cold, and then heated under pressure; the solution was filtered and evaporated, the residuum dissolved in water and filtered, the solution treated with hydrated oxide of lead, the whole evaporated and digested in ether, which dissolved out the active principle; on evaporation it appeared as a brown pasty substance, slowly restoring the blue colour of reddened litmus paper, very bitter and very deliquescent. It is very difficult to obtain it crystallized, but a drop of its solution in alcohol, evaporated on glass, over a lamp, when examined by a microscope, gave abundance of minute crystals. That conviction might be obtained of the active nature of this substance, a grain was dissolved in about 180 grains of water, and injected into the abdomen of a rabbit; in a few minutes respiration diminished, the circulation diminished, and the animal speedily died without agitation or pain, which is the more remarkable as the rabbit is convulsed with great facility. Half a grain in 120 grains of water, ejected into the veins of a cat, caused a similar death in about fifteen minutes. One grain and a half in half an ounce of water, introduced into the jugular vein of a dog, caused death in five minutes. In all these cases the arterial blood presented a decidedly venomous tint, and coagulated with difficulty.—*Bib. Univ.* xxvi. 102.

Analysis of Male Fern Root.—According to M. Morin, this root, which is employed with success as an anthelmintic, owes that property to a fatty substance, capable of being saponified, of a nauseous odour quite like that of the root, of a very disagreeable taste, heavier than water, distilling with water, and when burnt giving a dense, aromatic smoke. The root contains besides, gallic and acetic acids, uncrystallizable sugar, tannin, starch, a gelatinous matter insoluble in water and alcohol, lignine, and various salts, which are found in its ashes. M. Morin considers the fatty part as formed of a fixed and a volatile oil; but he has not given proofs sufficient, and it is desirable that he should make the characteristic principle of this root better known.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvi. 219.

Lithotomy.—The operation of lithotomy was lately successfully performed by Mr. W. Mogford, veterinary surgeon, on a horse, the property of James Veal, esq. of Hatherley, Devon: the stone weighed more than 4½ ounces. The horse is perfectly recovered.

Climate of London.—The climate of London, as dependant on its atmospheric phenomena, has been thus illustrated by Mr. J. F. Daniels, in his "Meteorological Essays," viz. The mean pressure of the atmosphere, as denoted by the barometer, 29·881 inches of mercury. The range being from 30·82 to 28·12 inches, and

mean daily fluctuation -015 inch: the mean temperature derived from the daily *maxima* (its mean being 56°-1) and the *minima* (its mean being 42°-5), of the thermometer of Fahrenheit, was 49°-5: the range from 90° to 11°. The force of radiation from the sun averaged 23°-3 in the day, and that from the earth at night 4°-6: the highest temperature of the sun's rays was 154°, and the lowest temperature on the surface of the earth 5°. The mean *dew point* was 41°-5, calculated from the daily *maxima* and *minima*, made up of the following proportions of the mean, from eight points of the wind, viz.

75 days S.W.	48°-6	37 days S.E.	45°-6
72 days W.	44- 8	29 days N.	40- 1
58 days N.W.	41- 3	27 days E.	42- 3
44 days N.E.	40- 7	23 days S.	48- 7

The range of the dew point was from 70° to 11°: the pressure of the vapour varying with it from 0.770 inch to 0.103 inch. The greatest degree of *dryness*, or least degree of moisture, as indicated by the author's hygrometric scale of 389, was 29°.

Northern Expedition.—Captain Parry's instructions are, to attempt to get through Prince Regent's Inlet, and to push for the coast of the American continent, which he hopes to reach somewhere about the Coppermine River. When he explored this inlet before, he was obstructed only by floe-ice, through which, in a favourable season, a passage may be found; and the general impression at that time was, that the land on both sides of it consisted of islands,—an opinion which has since been confirmed. Many channels doubtless exist amongst these islands, though at the time the search was abandoned in that quarter, they were blocked up by the prevalence of a northerly wind. If the more favourable appearance of the passage between Prince Leopold's Isles and Maxwell Bay had not taken them away at that time, perhaps a passage to the southward might have been found. The ice was moveable. We think the North American continent would be much more easily coasted from west to east, than in the opposite course; for when a vessel gets involved in the ice, she must follow the current, and might thus get through many straits, which are quite impassable in the opposite direction. The only objection seems to be the length of the previous voyage before entering the ice. As to the hope of success, it depends much upon chance. If Captain Parry succeeds in getting past the barrier formed by the chain of islands running from Melville Peninsula to the west side of Regent's Inlet, and enters the open sea about Point Turn-again, we have no doubt of his success. It would appear from Dr. Richardson's view of this subject, that the chief obstacle seems to be, as it were, in the threshold of the passage, where the difficulty, from the narrowness of the channels filled with ice brought down from the whole north coast by the current, is very great to a vessel proceeding to the westward. Captain Lyon is to anchor his vessel in Repulse Bay, and, carrying his boats and provisions across a peninsula supposed to be about forty miles broad, to commence his voyage along the coast next summer. We fear he will meet with some obstruction on first embarking, from the quantity of ice which will be set into the *bight* behind Melville Peninsula by the current. Still we expect he will find a passage for a boat close to the shore, carrying it of course occasionally across projecting points. The only objection to this mode of proceeding is, that it will cause him to coast all the inlets, instead of cutting across their entrances, and he will thus be compelled to waste that time by the ice, which Captain Franklin and Dr. Richardson were obliged to do from the slenderness of their vessels. When he has once succeeded in getting out of the bight, his task will be easy. The delay in this case will be in starting, and these seas are not open for boat-navigation more than six weeks at farthest. After reaching Point Turn-again, he returns to his ship. If he can make a tolerably straight course, his voyage along the coast and back again will be about 800 miles. Captain Franklin is to proceed in boats along the coast from Mackenzie's River to the westward, towards Behring's Straits. His arrangements have been made with great care. Depots of provisions are to be established near the sea, and we feel confident of his safety and success. Dr. Richardson leaves Captain Franklin at Mackenzie's River, with the view of examining, in all its details, the natural history of the country extending eastward to Coppermine River, and probably farther,—an investigation which cannot fail to procure for this distinguished traveller additional claims on the gratitude of the scientific world.—*Edinb. Phil. Journ.*

Castorina, a new animal substance.—The following substance is described by M. Bizio in the *Giornale de Fisica*, vii. 174. Some castor was boiled in six times its weight of alcohol, 0.85; the liquor filtered when hot and set aside for two or three days, gradually deposited a substance which had no regular form, was extremely light, and fell into powder under the fin-

gers. Alkalies had no action on this substance, when their solutions were boiled on it, except to remove colouring matter and thus render it purer. It was but slightly soluble in cold alcohol, more, as has been seen, in hot alcohol: cold water scarcely dissolved any of it, hot water took up a small portion. The cold solution in alcohol, when spontaneously evaporated, gave the substance in small prismatic acicular crystals, some lines in length, diaphanous and white. It dissolves in ether very readily. When heated it fuses and appears to boil, vapours arise from it, which in the open air burn brilliantly; in close vessels it gave the usual products of a vegetable substance, nothing occurring to indicate its animal origin.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

Aurora Borealis in Iceland.—Dr. Thienemann, who passed the winter of 1820-21 in Iceland, made numerous observations on the Aurora Borealis, of which the following are the general results:—1. The Aurora Borealis has its place in the lightest and highest clouds of our atmosphere. 2. It does not occur in the winter and at night-time only; but at all times, being visible, however, only in the absence of the sun's rays. 3. It has no determinate relation with the earth. 4. No sound occasioned by it has ever been heard. 5. The form in Iceland is generally that of an arc, extending from N.E. to W.S.W. 6. The motions are variable, but always occurring within the limits of the clouds containing the meteor.—*Revue Encyclopedique.*

New Method of destroying Calculi.—The method proposed by Dr. Civiale of destroying calculi in the bladder, has been reported on to the Academy of Sciences by M. Percy. The following is the account given of it in the *Annales de Chimie*:—A straight silver sound is introduced through the urethra into the bladder; it contains a second also of silver and hollow, and terminated by three spring branches which lie close together when confined by the principal sound, but when pushed forward beyond it separates and form a sort of cage, into which, after a little while, the stone is made to enter; the operator then closes the cage on it by drawing the interior sound towards himself. The second sound contains a long steel rod terminated at the extremity between the branches of the cage by a small circular saw, a file, or other instrument, according to circumstances. When the stone is well fixed, this rod is pushed against it, and by means of a wheel at its external extremity, and a spring bow, is made to revolve in the manner of a drill: immediately the dull sound of the rubbing, or breaking down of the calculus is heard; and the operation for the time is generally finished by the ejection of the fragments, greater or smaller both in size and number, which, mixed with the urine, or with injected warm water, pass by the urethra, already distended by the large sound. This process was practised before the Commissioners of the academy, Jan. 13, on a man named Gentil, thirty-two years of age. On the 3d February, the third day of operation, the stone was entirely removed; there had been scarcely any pain, and the patient always went on foot to M. Civial's house. A man of the name of Laurent, of Rheims, was the second patient treated; the stone was broken with equal success, and was found to have a white kidney-bean for its nucleus. The third and last example before the Commissioners, was a man of the name of Peros, who had a stone as large as a pigeon's egg, its complete destruction was effected by the same means.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvi. 96.

Mungo Park.— The Glasgow Courier gives the following communication respecting this ill-fated traveller, from notes made in 1822. "Duncanno, a negro, was born at Birnie Yaourie. He was in the Pass about to be mentioned, to sell collas, when he was seized by the Foulahs, carried off as a slave, and afterwards taken to the Gold Coast, where he was shipped on board a Portuguese vessel, and carried to Bahia, where he remained three years. He was employed in a Portuguese slave ship as a seaman, and returned to Africa in her, during Governor Maxwell's residence on the coast. Duncanno states, that he was in his native country, Birnie Yaourie, sixteen years ago (1808), when Mr. Park arrived there in a canoe with two masts; no persons landed. The canoe continued her course down the river, with the travellers in her. The king of Yaourie, aware of their danger, sent off eight canoes after them to warn them of it, and in one of the canoes was sent a red cow, intended as a present to the white men. Mr. Park did not communicate with them, but continued sailing onwards. The canoes followed, and at last Mr. Park, probably dreading hostile intentions, fired upon them, but fortunately did not kill any one. The canoes returned, but the king, anxious for the safety of the travellers, again sent people to proceed after them, requesting them to stop, and he would send people to shew them the safe and proper passage in the channel of the river. The messengers, however, could not overtake them. Park continued his voyage, till the vessel got amongst the rocks off Boussa, and was,

in consequence, "broke." Birnie Yaourie is in Houssa, but Boussa is not. The latter is in the country called Burgoo. Birnie Yaourie is by land distant one day's journey from Boussa, but by water one day and a half. Duncanno described the place or pass where the canoe was broke, to be like the cataracts in our mountains. The water ran with great force. The canoe was carried rapidly along, and before they could perceive their imminent danger, it struck with violence on some rocks, and was dashed to pieces. The people of Boussa stood upon the rocks projecting into the river, desirous, if possible, to afford the white men assistance; but the catastrophe was so sudden, and the violence of the stream so great, that they could not reach them. The break of the river on the rocks is described as dreadful, the whirlpools formed appalling, and the agitation of the waters so great, as almost to raise the canoe on its end, and precipitate its stem forwards into the gulfs below it. At the moment the vessel struck, Mr. Park had something in his hand, which he threw into the water, just as the vessel appeared to be going to pieces. The "water was too bad," so agitated that he could not swim, and he was seen to sink in it. There were "plenty" of other white men in the canoe, all of whom were drowned. The river there is as broad as from Le Fevre Point to Tagrin Point, Sierra Leone, or above four miles. There was a black man, a slave, who was saved from the canoe. This black man spoke the Foulah language, and was a slave to a Foulah man. When Duncanno left Yaourie, this man was still in Boussa; but he knows nothing more of him. Duncanno asserted positively that no person from Park's vessel landed at Birnie Yaourie, that the black was the only individual saved, and that that man only was left at Boussa. The people of Boussa went in canoes to this "bad place" in the river, where Park's vessel was broken, and where he was drowned, and some expert divers dived into the stream and picked up twelve pistols and two long musquets. "Plenty of people" went from Birnie Yaourie to Boussa to see the wreck, after the king of Boussa had sent to the king of Yaourie to inform him of the disaster. Park informed the black man who was in the boat, that in a week or two he should carry him with the canoe into a "great ocean," where the water was salt!"

Captain Cochrane.—Captain Cochrane, the Siberian traveller, was at Barbadoes early in August, on his way for a pedestrian tour in South America; and particularly over the Andes.

Exhalation of Water during Respiration.—Dr. Paoli and Professor Regnioli have had an opportunity of ascertaining the disputed point, whether the water exhaled in the act of respiration came from the lungs, or was owing to the exhalation formed in the aërial and nasal passages, as has been asserted by M. Majendie. Theresa A—— had undergone the operation of tracheotomy, and it was observed that the air passing from the wound in the trachea through a canula, became visible by the condensation of the aqueous vapour, at 4° R. A glass was applied, four inches distant from this canula, and was covered with moisture. M. Paoli enters into long discussions on the hypothesis usually advanced on this subject, and comes to the following conclusions:—1. That the aqueous vapour which accompanies the act of breathing, is formed from the whole surface of the respiratory organs. 2. That it takes place from simple exhalation from the mucous membrane investing these organs. 3. That all the oxygen gas, consumed in respiration, is employed in the production of carbonic acid. 4. That the formation of this acid begins in the lungs, goes on in the arteries, and in the circulation, is brought to the lungs with the venous blood, and that by this means the animal heat, produced by the combination of oxygen with the carbon of the blood, is extended to the whole animal economy.—*Med. Journal.*

Muriatic Acid in the Stomach.—The Annals of Philosophy contain a valuable notice from Mr. Children on the chemical nature of the acid found in the human stomach. The distressing disorder of the digestive functions, termed *dyspepsia*, has been commonly ascribed to the prevalence of acetous acid in the stomach; but for the purpose of determining the point, and consequently for administering such antidotes as the improved state of medical science might suggest, Dr. Prout last year made some experiments on the acid ejected from the stomach, and found it to be the muriatic acid, and not the acetous. Mr. Children says:—"An acquaintance of mine, who occasionally suffers severely from dyspepsia, and was somewhat sceptical as to Dr. Prout's conclusions, lately requested me to examine the fluid ejected from his stomach during a violent dyspeptic paroxysm the day before, with the view of ascertaining the nature of the free acid it contained. The fluid which had been thrown from the stomach in the morning fasting, when filtered, was perfectly transparent and nearly colourless: it gave a decided red tint to litmus paper. I distilled about six ounces of it almost to dryness, at a gentle heat, receiving the

product in three separate equal portions. One-half of each portion was treated with nitrate of silver. The first had no effect on litmus paper, and scarcely gave the slightest cloud with the test. The second became slightly clouded by the test, but was equally without any action on the blue paper. The third portion reddened the paper strongly, and produced an abundant dense cloud, when I dropped into it the nitrate of silver, and a pretty copious precipitate collected at the bottom of the tube. The remaining half of the third portion was evaporated by a gentle heat to about half a fluid drachm. The precipitate which a drop of it placed on a slip of glass, occasioned with a drop of nitrate of silver, was insoluble in nitric acid, and perfectly soluble in ammonia; another drop, similarly treated with muriate of barytes, gave no precipitate nor cloud. The remainder was neutralized with pure ammonia, farther evaporated, and poured on a slip of glass, when it afforded a multitude of well-defined crystals of muriate of ammonia. The presence of free muriatic acid in the ejected fluid from the stomach, and consequently Dr. Prout's conclusions, seem thus to be fully confirmed by the preceding experiments." Hence we have the means pointed out of greatly mitigating, if not actually removing, the distressing complaints of this class by the neutralizing agency of the alkalies.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

In a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, a work, by M. Charles Barbier, entitled *Essai de la Netographie Chinoise et Persane*, was read. It was announced that the fossil remains of a *mastoden* of great size had been found in the sand at Montpellier. M. Gambert announced his discovery of a small comet, in July last, in the constellation of Hercules. M. Desmoulins read a memoir on *L'Appareil Lacrymal et le Systeme Nerveux des Trignocéphales.* Some researches by M. Lasseigne on hydrocyanic acid were read, and M. Poullet continued the reading his memoir upon high temperatures, and the heat which reigns on the sun's surface. Nothing else of importance was read, though many entertaining papers on various subjects were considered.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres adjudged to Mr. Copefigue a gold medal, for his communication, containing researches into the privileges of the Consulate from the time of Augustus, and its different modifications, till abolished by Pope Innocent III. M. Ph. Golbery and M. M. Penchaud and Gaujul received medals for the three best memoirs on French antiquities. A prize of 1500 francs has been offered by the Society, "for a research into what are in France the provinces, towns, estates and castles, which Philip Augustus acquired; how he acquired them, whether in the way of conquest or exchange; and what he retained in his hands, and united to the crown."

The prizes given for the best plans for a new court of cassation were decreed, the first to M. Labrouste; the second to M. Lepreux; and the third to M. Leon Voudoyer.

The Society of Christian Morals has offered a prize of 2000 francs for the best work in favour of liberty of worship. It is expected that the memoir shall demonstrate the justice and necessity of religious freedom and liberty of conscience.

The *Revue Encyclopédique* for September, has an article upon steam-arms, containing a succinct history of various attempts made to employ those powerful instruments in war. It begins with air-guns, and then notices the experiments made to ascertain the comparative force of steam and gunpowder by Vauban and others. General Chasseloup is stated to have proposed the employment of steam-guns for the defence of places in 1805; but no mention is made of Mr. Watt having tried the experiment long before, nor of Hornblower having, thirty years ago, constructed a steam-rocket, (the latter circumstance is not generally known even here, but it is a fact.) General Chasseloup seems only, however, to have had the notion of such a thing, but to have formed no definite plan upon the subject. In 1814 a M. Girard, an officer of engineers, constructed a weapon of this kind. The boiler was moved on a carriage, and supplied steam for six gun barrels, the breeches of which could be opened at pleasure. On turning a handle, the six barrels received a ball and the steam at once. The longest shots were made by turning the handle slowly, and 180 balls a minute were thrown. Two cassoons attended the machine with fuel and bullets. A certain number of these instruments were made for the defence of Paris; but they were destroyed upon the allies entering that city in the beforementioned year. The details are to be

met with in the *Annales des Sciences Militaires*, No. 15, 1819, and in the *Annales de l'Industrie*, No. 52, 1824. The whole article is well worth perusal; but it may be questioned whether the priority of invention be (as our neighbours wish it) due to them. Mr. Perkins himself does not lay claim, we believe, to the original idea of so applying steam.

Roman Antiquities.—The excavations for antiquities at Famars were lately resumed. The most interesting discoveries made in these buildings were, a small statue of Minerva in bronze, clasps of the same metal very well executed, and two ivory combs of curious workmanship. On the 25th of September, a very precious discovery crowned the labours with a degree of success beyond the most sanguine hopes. At the foot of the main wall which incloses the Hypocausta, discovered in 1813, there were found two bronze vases filled with silver medals. The first, of a round form and covered with a bronze patera, contained 3920; the second, of a more elliptical shape and furnished with a handle, contained 2658; and 3377 were found in a third vase of an elegant form, and which was preserved whole. The total number of silver medals is 9955. These coins, which are in excellent preservation, are from the age of Augustus to that of Constantius. A considerable number, especially the more recent, are as brilliant as if they had just come from the mint. It would be difficult to fix at present the value of this treasure; several reverses, mentioned as rare by Mionnet and other authors, are in great numbers. This is considered to be the most important discovery of the kind made in the department of the North. A second important discovery has since taken place, at the moment when the shareholders of the excavations spontaneously doubled their shares.

The Fine Arts.—Two parts out of four have been published at Paris of a work by the Chevalier Lenoir, which is to comprise a collection of precepts and observations,—forming a complete body of doctrine respecting the arts which depend upon design. Many treatises on Painting, on Sculpture, on Architecture, and on the other arts of design, exist in France; but no one which can be considered as comprehending an entire course of instruction common to all the arts. The two parts which have been published, besides general remarks applicable to the various branches of the Fine Arts, contain several chapters devoted to the most important departments of Painting; such as composition, colouring, expression, effect, management of drapery, &c. The undertaking is one of great difficulty; but M. Lenoir seems well acquainted with his subject.

Fossil remains.—A fossil elephant has been discovered on the east side of Lyons, in a garden situated on the hill which separates the Rhine and the Soane. The bones were discovered in what the men supposed was virgin earth, never having been turned up by either spade or pick-axe. M. Bredin, the Director of the Royal Veterinary School, repaired to the spot, and recognised in the huge bones discovered by the workmen, those of an elephant. The *humerus* was twelve feet and a half long, and nine inches broad at its upper extremity; the tibia was two feet and a half, and two fragments of the scapulum were together two feet in length. There was the head of a *femur*, and several other pieces of bones, so that M. Bredin had no difficulty in coming to a decision. Ignorant persons supposed they were the bones of some giant; others thought they had belonged to a mammoth; the lovers of historical recollections supposed they might have been the bones of one of the elephants of Hannibal's army; but M. Bredin sees in this skeleton a confirmation of that religious tradition which has preserved an account of the catastrophe that formerly destroyed the globe we now inhabit. Among the elephant's bones, the bones of an ox were also discovered.

Egyptian Sarcophagus.—The Sarcophagus lately landed at Marseilles, from Alexandria, is described as being very magnificent. It was found in the burying-grounds of Memphis, near the valley of the pyramids, and was taken, with infinite pains, out of a well sixty feet in depth. The lower part is eight feet long, two and a half high, and three and a half in its greatest breadth. It is covered with a multitude of hieroglyphics, mythological figures, and symbols, admirably executed. This large and splendid antique weighs above six thousand pounds. The lid, the workmanship of which is no less remarkable, is nearly of equal weight. It is of a dark green colour, resembling that of bronze, with spots of a rich dark red. Besides these spots, which are pretty equally distributed, the lower part is marked in three or four places by broad streaks of a bright yellow colour, which extend to the top: these accidents beautifully relieve the deep colour of the ground. It has sustained no damage, except two slight notches on the edge, doubtless made by persons who had formerly attempted to remove the lid, in

order to plunder the tomb of its contents The two parts have been placed on separate carriages, and despatched to Paris.

Samnite Coins. — A wood-cutter has lately felled in the forest of Ardennes, a very old and lofty oak, which concealed under its trunk some fragments of vases for sacrifice, and also some medals. It has been conjectured that these pieces were coined by the Samnites, so far back as 276 years before the foundation of Rome.

M. Champollion junior, having proceeded to Turin to study the collection of Egyptian antiquities brought together by M. Drouette, and forming at present the Royal Egyptian Museum of the King of Piedmont, has already made known some of its principal monuments. The following communication is from his letters :— "By the kind permission of his Excellency Count Chale, Minister of the Interior, I have gained admission to the Royal Egyptian Museum. I had previously admired, in the palace of the university, a fine statue of Sesostris, in rose granite, eight feet high ; the upper part of a statue of the wife of that king, the Queen Ari ; and another statue with a lion's head, similar to two statues in the Museum of Paris, and bearing an inscription of the reign of Amenophis II. It was on the 9th June that I visited for the first time the Egyptian Museum ; nothing is comparable to this immense collection. I found the court crowded with colossal figures in rose granite and green basalt. The interior is also peopled with colossal monuments. A first examination discovered to me a group of eight feet in height ; it turned out to be Amon-Ra, seated, having beside him King Horus, son of Amenophis II. of the eighteenth dynasty—an admirable work ; I had seen nothing equal to this. 2dly. A colossal statue of King Misphra-Thouthmosis, in the same state of preservation as when it issued from the workshop. 3dly. A Monolith six feet high ; it represents Ramses the Great (Sesostris), seated upon a throne between Amon-Ra and Neith, of rose granite, and is a perfect work. 4thly. A colossal figure of King Mœris, green basalt of exquisite workmanship. 5thly. A statue, erect, of Amenophis II. 6thly. A statue of the god Phtha, executed in the time of the last-mentioned king. 7thly. A group of free-stone, representing King Amenoftep, of the nineteenth dynasty, and his wife, Queen Atari. 8thly. A statue, larger than life, of Ramses the Great (Sesostris), in green basalt, finished like a cameo ; upon the steps of the throne are sculptured, in full relief, his son and wife. The number of funeral statues in basalt, red and white free-stone, white calcareous stone and grey granite, is very considerable ; amongst them is one of a man crouching, whose tunic bears an inscription in the Egyptian vulgar tongue, of four lines. The steles of four, five, and six feet in height, exceed the number of a hundred ; there is an altar covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, with a great number of other objects of antiquity. This comprizes only one part of the collection, and there remain two or three hundred packages to be opened. The number of manuscripts is one hundred and seventy-one, of which forty-seven are already unrolled. Among these I have discovered about ten contracts in the Demotic writing, a Greek papyrus, and a lawsuit between two inhabitants of Thebes, relative to the ownership of a house ; the pretensions of the parties pleading and the means of the advocates are analysed, and the laws favourable to their respective pretensions textually cited. At the end is the actual judgment, which was delivered in the fifty-fourth year of Ptolemy Evergetus II. A bilingual inscription in Egyptian and Greek, and a decree in honour of a prefect of the township of Thebes, and rendered under the reign of Cleopatra and her son Cesarion, whose name I had already proved the actual reign by the perusal of a scroll sculptured upon the temple of Dendera. But that which is most interesting is, that among the papyrus of the collection is a a Phenician Manuscript ; unfortunately there are but fragments of it, but perhaps others may be found amongst those not yet unrolled."

M. Lacretelle.—The funeral of M. Lacretelle sen., member of the French Academy, took place lately, at the church of Notre Dame de Lorette. A deputation from the Academy, many of its members, and a great number of the friends of the deceased, were present. After the ceremony, his remains were conveyed to the cemetery of Père la Chaise. M. le Comte Bigot de Préameneu pronounced M. Lacretelle's eulogy. He enumerated his claims to public esteem, and expressed with feeling the regret of the Academy at their loss. M. de Jouy followed, and, in an agitated voice, sketched M. Lacretelle's life and literary labours. He dwelt especially upon the consideration and friendship which had been entertained for the deceased by the illustrious Malesherbes. In conclusion, M. Jouy repeated the words which his colleague and friend for above twenty years, addressed to him the day before his death:

"I have written," said he, "a few pages that will survive me; that is my claim to the esteem of my fellow-citizens. I have done some good; there is my hope for the future."

Present Exhibition in France.—The saloon of Exhibition, and the galleries which serve as an addition to it, contain 2180 objects; namely, in painting 1761, in sculpture 165, engraving 140, in lithography 97, and in architecture 19. Portraits are less numerous than at the last exhibition. The saloon of sculpture contains about thirty-seven statues or groups, eight of which only are in marble, and more than forty busts. The following are the principal works in sculpture:—a sleeping Argus, by M. Debay; Athlætes preparing to hurl the quoit, by the same; Henri IV., a child, by Bosio; St. Peter preaching, and his Royal Highness the Duc d'Angouleme, by Bra; the Virgin, St. Catherine, and Daphnis and Chloe, by Cortot; Asia, by Danton; General Bonchamp, by David; the Magdalene weeping over the body of Christ, by Desbœuf; Eurydice dying, by Nanteuil; a hunter wounded by a serpent, by Petitot; Hercules and Icarus, by Raggi.

David's School of Painting.—A French critic on the Exhibition in the Louvre, after animadverting with great taste and ability on the School of David, and its proneness to make anatomy the *all in all* of painting, to the exclusion of expression and other higher qualities, sums up most correctly in the Journal de Paris, "L'Ecole de David *ne peut peindre que les corps; elle est décidément inhabile à peindre les ames.*"

M. Sage, one of the members of the French "Institut," aged 84, died in September. He may be said to have naturalized mineralogy in France, and was the founder of the first School of Mines.

GERMANY.

The Mahabharata.—M. Bopp, one of the Professors of the Academy at Berlin, has lately published a volume translated from the Sanscrit into German verse, containing several of the episodes of the Mahabharata, the most extensive poem known; being a kind of mythological, poetical, historical and philosophical encyclopædia; comprehending narratives relative to the history of Hindostan from the creation of the world to the reign of Youdhishtirah, who was living at the incarnation of Vishnou, about the twelfth century before the Christian era. He promises to continue the work and to translate other episodes of the same poem, from manuscripts which he has copied at Paris and at London; especially from a complete manuscript copy of the Mahabharata which Mr. Hamilton kindly communicated to him. The present volume contains, first, the voyage of Arjouna into the air; secondly, the defeat of the giant Chidinebah, killed by Bhima, Arjouna's brother; thirdly, the misfortunes and lamentations of a poor brahmin, in consequence of the cruel commands of the giant Baka, who was also vanquished and killed by the same Bhima; lastly, the history of Sanda, and Oufa Sanda, two brothers, warmly attached to one another, until their love for the same female bred the most deadly hatred between them.

Euphorion of Chalcis.—The life of this poet and fragments of his works have been published at Leipsic, by M. Meinecke; who distinguishes him from another Euphorion, of Thrace, author of the Priapeia. Euphorion of Chalcis obtained the right of citizenship at Athens. He was the pupil of Lacydes and Prytanis in philosophy, and of Archebulos in poetry. At the age of fifty he went to the court of Antiochus III. and was made the librarian at Antioch, where he died. Euphorion principally devoted himself to epic poetry, but he also wrote elegies and epigrams. He also produced some treatises on grammar and history. He was charged with being obscure in his expressions, and with using words in a forced sense.

Rome.—A work called "Sketches of Roman Antiquities," by Creutzer, in conjunction with a younger professor of literature of the name of Bœhr, has lately been published at Leipsic and Darmstadt. It relates, not to monuments of art, but to the constitution of Rome, to the divisions of its population, to the tribunes, to the senate, to the patricians, to the plebeians, &c. This work exhibits very extensive research. It is not susceptible of analysis; but the following paragraph, which is from the first chapter, entitled, "The origin of Rome; the name of Rome," will give some notion of the mode of its execution:—"Rome had three names. One mystical, (Plin. H. N. b. III, c. 5, p. 155 of Father Hardouin; see Munter: *De occulto urbis Romæ nomine*, in his Dissertations on Antiquities, No. 1.) This was *Eros*, or *Amor*. The second of the names of Rome was sacerdotal; it was *Flora*, or *Anthousa*. The third was that which is generally given to it (See "*Symbolics*," *by Creutzer*, vol. II, p. 1002). Let us inquire into the origin of the name. The traditions on this subject; Ennius, in Cicero *de Divinat.* b. 1, 48. (*Romulus et Remus*) *certabant urbem Romam, Remoramve vocarent.* See the commentators on this passage. Plutarch, Romulus, c. 9. Cicero, *de Repub.* b. II, c. 7. "*Nam et urbem constituit* (Romulus) *quam e suo nomine*

Romam jussit nominari." Note of Ang. Maj. compare Laur. Lydus, *de Mensibus*, p. 88: Ῥῶμος, (ῥῶμορ, robur,) Ῥωμύλος Ῥωμη, valens (Pollio) valentia (valesia valeria),—*Roma*, Ruma (mamma *οὔθαρ ἀρούρης*)—*Rumea*, *Rumina*, *Rumon*, *ficus ruminalis*, *etc.* Fabricii bibliogr. antiquar. VI, 2, p. 215. Schlegel, Annals of Heidelberg, p. 180."—The interest of these quotations from ancient passages is manifest. That interest increases when the nature of the magistracy comes to be considered; a topic which is followed up to the last epoch of the empire; not omitting the *dignitates imperii Orientis et Occidentis.*

Medals and Intaglios.—M. De Jonge, the director of the King of the Netherlands' cabinet of medals and intaglios at the Hague, has published a very learned and elaborate account of them. The number of medals in the cabinet is 33,675. Of these the Greek are in number 5,800 (197 in gold); the Roman, 11,380 (88 in gold); the modern (in every kind of metal) 5,760; obsidional coins, 640; crowns, or dollars, 2,137; coins, properly so called (in gold, silver, and copper,) 7,958.—The number of intaglios is 1,325.

German Almanacks.—No fewer than thirty almanacks were published in Germany at the commencement of the present year. Some of these little productions are not destitute of a certain literary importance; and several of the distinguished poets and romance-writers of Germany have not disdained to contribute to them. Among them are, the "Minerva," to which are attached the names of Mesdames Pichler and Van-der-Velde; the "Orpheus," which reckons among its editors Madame de Chezy, and Messrs. Lamothe Fouqué, Beauregard Pandin, &c.; the "Urania" and the "Aglaia," containing pieces by Mesdames Pichler and de Chezy; the "Ladies' Almanack," which boasts the charming sonnets of the Count de Lœben; the "Flowers of the Rhine," of which M. Louis Tilck is the editor, and in which some choice little articles are inserted; the "Dramatic Bouquet," of which the Valerius of Messrs. Scribe and Mélesville, translated into German, is one of the ornaments; the "Statistical, Genealogical, and Historical Almanack" of Hassel, &c.

RUSSIA.

The first half of the Atlas of the South Sea, published by Commodore Krusenstern, at the expense of the government, has just appeared. The emperor has accepted the dedication of the work, and caused his approbation of it to be officially announced to the author. Besides the importance of this work to hydrography and navigation, it is very interesting in another point of view. It is only a hundred years since Russia has possessed a fleet, and only twenty years since the Russians began to navigate those seas; and here we have already a scientific hydrographical work, containing, in part from actual observation, most interesting information, and improvements in nautical geography. On the first voyage of the Russians round the world (1803,) Commodore Krusenstern became sensible of the necessity of forming a collection of charts of those seas, which should be more complete and authentic than those of Arrowsmith and Espinosa; and contain, as far as possible, all the most recent discoveries which are now scattered in a number of voluminous publications, inconvenient, and too expensive for common use. He began at that time to collect materials for this undertaking, the means for the execution of which he has derived from his own extensive experience, as well as from the labours of modern and ancient navigators, and his correspondence with the most distinguished hydrographers in Europe. After many years labour, M. Krusenstern now gives to the world the first half of such a work, which contains a General Chart of the Pacific Ocean; and on fourteen sheets nineteen Special Charts of groups of Islands in the Southern half of it. The latter are all drawn upon the same scale, (1½ inch to one degree of the equator.) The General Chart extends from 71° South latitude to 5° North latitude; it comprises 180° of longitude, viz. from the western point of New Holland to the meridian of Cape Horn. This chart contains therefore, besides the continent of New Holland and the Islands, within the limits of the Southern Ocean, also the Southern part of the Indian Ocean. The Special Charts are: New Guinea, the Coral Sea, the Coast of New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, the Admiralty Islands, New Ireland, New Britain, the Archipelagoes of Santa Cruz, the Luisiada, the Marquesas, Solomon's Islands, New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, New Zealand, the Friendly Islands, the Society Islands, the Fidjee Islands, the Navigators' Islands, and the Low Islands. With these charts there are sixteen separate plans of particularly interesting straits, harbours, and bays, which are all laid down with the greatest accuracy. The charts are engraved by Messrs. Koschkin and Kalpekow, and the writing by M. Frolow. With this Atlas there is a quarto volume of fifty sheets of explanatory Memoirs, containing nautical information, and a critical review of the labours and observations of preceding hydrographers. A special Memoir on the winds and cur-

rents in the South Sea is prefixed by way of introduction. The second part cannot be expected in less than two years. It will be more important to geographers than the first, as it is to contain the northern half of the Pacific Ocean, which is at present less known, and to a more accurate acquaintance with which the expeditions of the Russians in those seas have so much contributed, and still continue to do.

AMERICA.

John Paul Jones.—A New York Paper says, "A letter addressed to this distinguished hero was accidentally discovered in a baker's shop in this city a few days since, which induced the examination of several chests of old manuscripts, when upwards of 700 papers were found, such as drafts of his official communications, and letters to the most distinguished persons of the age, and their letters to him, from the year 1775 to 1783; many are in the hand-writing of Franklin, Hancock, La Fayette, and John Adams, which proves beyond doubt their authenticity." We understand that the gentleman whose perseverance recovered them from destined destruction has handed them to the author of *The Pilot*, with a view to the publication of a part, by Mr. Wiley.

Eighteen newspapers are now published in Columbia: viz. three in Bogota, one of which is in Spanish and English; three at Caraccas; two at Panama; two at Carthagena; two at Guaïaquil; one at Guena; one at Popaïan; four in Antiochia, Cumona, Moracaïbo, and Quito. Forty schools of mutual instruction have been established in that country, also a library of 14,000 volumes at Bogota

Cape of Good Hope.—The progressive augmentations of the population in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, may be thus enumerated:—In 1798, Mr. Barrow fixed it at 61,947 individuals. In 1806, as detailed in an actual census, the number was 75,145; in 1810, the number was 81,122; in 1814, 84,069; in 1819, 99,026; in 1821, 116,044. The four last are also from actual enumerations. In 1822, calculating by estimate, the number was 120,000. In 1818, the number of whites was 42,854, of hottentots 22,980, and of negroes 33,320; at present, there are 28,840 hottentots, and 32,190 negroes. In the free population, one death, and more than two births, may be assigned to fifty individuals. The houses in Cape Town are 1750, and the inhabitants 18,430; among whom are 7,534 negro slaves. In 1821, the public revenues of the colony amounted to 1,463,510 rix-dollars, and the expenses to 1,247,908. The culture of the vine is encouraged, and large quantities of its produce are exported.

New Settlements.—An extract of a letter from Algoa Bay, dated in June last, says, "We are now becoming in some degree settled here, and the colony is so far improved, that none who now come out would incur any risk of encountering the difficulties we met with at first. The way is now paved, and any person with moderate views and a capital of five hundred pounds would soon become independent. For labourers, in particular, great advantages present themselves, and the people of that class already here really feel themselves of so much importance, that they are, in demeanour at least, like the nobility of the country. Though I pay them very high wages, I am compelled to use urgent entreaties to get any thing done; and at this moment, so important a person is our cobbler, I can neither get a pair of shoes mended for love nor money. The only drawback on the labouring class is the heat of the middle of the day for about four months. The cautious Dutch sleep in the middle of the day, but the English labourers spend their time in drinking, and are, therefore, generally incorrigible drunkards. Printing is at present prohibited here; but we expect that the next arrivals from England will bring out an order to remove that prohibition. Indeed, the obstacles to improvement here are so temporary that they are hardly worth alluding to. Almost all the individuals here who are in authority are half-pay officers, and very far from sagacious in what concerns the management of an infant colony. You may take a specimen of their political sagacity. We have but one butcher in Port Elizabeth: another butcher applied to the land-drost (a colonel) for permission to begin business, but this officer told him he did not see any occasion for two butchers. The climate here is better than at Cape Town, and for my own part I had rather settle my family in the country than in a large town."

INDIA.

Anglo-Chinese College.—There is an institution at Malacca, called the Anglo-Chinese College, which is intended to promote the study by Europeans of Chinese literature, and the study of English by native Chinese, with the ultimate view of transferring to Eastern Asia, and the islands beyond it, the literature of Europe, and especially the sacred books of our holy religion. The college is still in its infancy; there are in it, as students, about twenty Chinese youths, of from ten to twenty years of age. The late Dr. Milne, a missionary of the London Mis-

sionary Society, was the first principal of the College, and he is succeeded by two gentlemen, named Humphreys and Collie. Amongst other voluntary subscriptions, a gentleman has given £1500 to the College, with a valuable collection of upwards of 300 volumes.

Sanskrit College of Calcutta.—The first stone of the new Sanskrit College was laid on the 25th February. The following are the rules of the institution:—1st. Students will be admitted from the age of twelve to eighteen years, and after having passed an examination in grammar, they will be allowed to study other sciences. 2d. After having passed an examination in grammar after three years' study, if the student desire to study other sciences he will be allowed to do so, but should he not pass the examination in grammar, he will be expelled from the college. 3d. A yearly examination will take place of all the students educated in the college. 4th. Every student admitted into the college on the Company's foundation, will be entitled to receive for twelve years from the day of his admission, a monthly allowance of five rupees. 5th. Such students on the foundation as pass the examination with credit will, besides their allowance, be entitled to a reward for their diligence, and those who do not receive the allowance will be rewarded according to their merit. 6th. Any student who shall have studied grammar for three years, and have passed the examination, and shall be desirous of studying other sciences, shall receive a certificate from his tutor, and from the secretary of the college, confirming these circumstances. 7th. Any student who shall not attend at the appointed hours for study, or who shall behave disrespectfully to his tutor, shall be expelled from the college forthwith. 8th. The pundit having determined in what science any student is the most likely to excel, shall instruct him in that science, and the pupil must abide the decision of the pundit as to that science. 9th. Any communications which the students may wish to make to the managers of the college, must be made through the pundits. 10th. After having studied for twelve years, and left the college, a certificate of his qualifications in the sciences he has studied will be given him by the pundits in the Sanskrit language, and one in the English by the secretary of the college. 11. Each student is to be instructed solely by the pundit of his own class, and will not on any account study under any other. 12. All the officers of the college shall act under the direction of the secretary. 13. The students will study grammar for three years, after which, for two years, they will study oratory and other sciences, and for one year astronomy, and on the seventh year they may learn whatever science they please, and be placed under the pundit, whose duty it shall be to teach that science.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the Modes practised in Austria of cultivating Asparagus.—The seed of asparagus should be gathered from the finest stems of plants not less then seven years old. Seeds, from whatever country they may be procured, are generally good; though what are produced by plants perfectly inured to the climate where they are to be sown, should always be preferred.—Towards the end of March the seeds must be dibbled in beds of good earth, in rows at nine inches apart, three inches between each seed, and at one inch deep.—The proper treatment of the young plants consists in keeping them clean, frequently stirring the soil, and in repeated waterings, according as they require moisture. In the following March, the roots, now a year old, must be taken up with all their fibres, and planted out as may be predetermined.—Asparagus is sometimes raised for use in the spring and summer months, and sometimes for winter use. To obtain the first of these objects, the year-old roots should be planted out in a piece of good, deep, somewhat loose arable land, or in the ordinary soil of a kitchen-garden, or in artificial asparagus beds, in which they are to remain, permanently, as long as they continue productive. With a view to the second object, they should be transplanted into a good rich kitchen-garden-soil, in order to be taken up again a few years after, for ulterior treatment. —For open-field culture of asparagus, trenches must be dug late in autumn, at two feet asunder, as many in depth, and eighteen inches in width; the earth must be thrown up between the trenches, so that it may be exposed to the full influence of the atmosphere. In the spring, old decayed neat's dung must be put into these trenches to the depth of eight or ten inches, and moderately trodden down, and over this about eight inches of mould; then, in the centre of these trenches, at full eighteen inches asunder, must be formed small conical heaps of earth, on which the roots are to be placed, with as

many of their fibres as possible in their naturally separated state, and to be covered with about four inches of earth. The surface of the field is then to be so formed as that each row of plants will present a shallow trench for the purpose of conveying the rain which may fall to the roots of the plants.—The management of this asparagus field (which will last in full vigour from eight to ten years, with moderate treatment,) consists, in addition to its being kept clean, more especially in stirring the earth well in the trenches, late in every autumn, before frost sets in, and then covering the trenches to the height of two inches with old neat's dung, the coarser remains of which, in the following spring, must be cleared away, and the finer part mixed with the soil by a careful digging. By this simple and cheap method is raised the vast quantity of asparagus which is seen in the markets of Vienna throughout the spring.—The planting of asparagus in the kitchen garden is done in exactly the same way; except that the place destined for it must be trenched at least two feet deep, plentifully manured; and, during the first year, watered, in dry weather, as often as is needful.—In order to form artificial asparagus beds, the following process is the most simple. In autumn, let the earth in a part of the garden, which lies fully exposed to the sun, and sheltered from the north, be dug out to the breadth of six feet, and in depth from five to six feet; this trench is then to be filled with decayed neat's dung, and cleanly sifted earth, in alternate layers of about six inches in thickness. In the following spring, the deficiency caused in the bed by sinking must be made up with earth mixed with well decayed dung, and the planting out of the choicest year-old roots begun, setting the roots in quincunx, at the distance of full two feet asunder, and covering them to the depth of four inches with good earth. In the autumn, after the stalks are cut down and the earth stirred, the bed must be covered two inches deep with old decayed neat's dung, which in the next spring is to be worked under the surface by careful digging. This is to be continued every successive spring, till the stratum of earth which covers the heads of the roots has reached the thickness of from six to eight inches; a mere surface dunging is then to be given, and this, after lying on through the winter, is at the proper time in the following spring to be cleared off. Managed in this way, the asparagus plants last for fifteen years, and yield, according to the requisite strength they attain, unusually thick shoots.—If it be intended to plant asparagus for winter use, the one-year roots must then be put into a piece of good garden ground, previously trenched two feet deep, and richly manured, in quincunx, at eighteen inches asunder, and carefully attended to for four or five years, after which they are to be taken up late in the autumn, and preserved for future use in a trench which must be protected from frost by a suitable covering.—For the purpose of forcing these roots, make with fresh horse-dung an ordinary hot-bed (with its glass and other requisite coverings), upon which, at least eight or ten inches of manured earth must be laid, and the roots planted together therein, in tolerably close rows, the intervals between the rows being filled with the same kind of earth, and the crowns of the roots covered to the depth of four inches.—The artificial asparagus beds may be forced also to produce a crop in winter; when, however, this object is in view, the intervals between the rows must be made at least four feet broad when the beds are formed. The beds usually selected to be thus forced, are such as, from the length of time they have been in use, cannot be expected to last much longer. On both sides, and at the ends of the bed destined to be forced, a trench three feet broad and four feet deep must be dug close to the outermost rows of plants. The bed should have been well stirred, and, before the frost sets in, must be furnished with requisite coverings of glass, mats, &c. &c. when the artificial heat produced by the fresh horse-dung in the trenches, and kept up in the usual way, will force the plants to produce shoots until they are completely exhausted.—When an asparagus field or an artificial bed not destined to forcing, becomes too much weakened by age, it may then be entirely cut down; to do which with most advantage, the shoots fit for use must be gathered, and the weakest suffered to remain standing, to keep alive the vegetative power as long as possible. By these means we obtain in July, and even later, a few heads of asparagus, though of inferior size and quality.—To give to asparagus shoots growing in the open air as much length and tenderness as possible, there is inserted over each stem destined to be gathered, as soon as it shoots above ground, a wooden tube or pipe eighteen inches high, and one inch in diameter.—To the above description of the modes in use in Austria for the culture of asparagus, the following practical observations may be added:—1st. The plants must not be cut for use for five years, if we wish to have them in the fullest health and strength, and to obtain the

strongest possible shoots.—2d. Subsequently, too many shoots must not be cut from any root.—3d. We must not be too eager to gather the best, but leave on each plant two or three of the strongest shoots, to prevent its premature exhaustion by the evolution of new shoots.—4th. No other vegetable should be grown on asparagus beds.—5th. Every new plantation of asparagus must always be in new ground, or at least in ground which has been employed for several years in the culture of other vegetables, since it was used for asparagus; and, lastly, when a fresh plantation is intended for artificial beds, which generally occupy a place set apart for the purpose in the garden, the old earth must be cleared out to the requisite depth, and its place supplied with new.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

Salt Manure.—The following experiments have been witnessed by Mr. Johnson, of Witham, Essex, with salt manure; to wheat, on a light gravelly soil, after a crop of potatoes, on one acre of which a quantity of brined ashes had been spread, containing about two bushels of salt, without any particular effect, except where the heap of brined ashes were deposited for twelve hours. The produce of potatoes, in that spot, was allowed, by every person, to exceed double the quantity obtained from any ground of equal extent in the field; and the plants far exceeded all others in height and strength. And as in the autumn this field was sown with wheat, by the drill, this spot afforded, in 1819, the clearest evidence of the advantages of salt manure, extending with nearly as great effect to the second crop, as to the first; as the large quantity of wheat, and perfection of the ear, attracted the particular notice of every farmer, passing by it, which superiority would have appeared somewhat greater, if the surrounding ground had not had some assistance, from the salted ashes, put on with the potatoes.

Wash for Fruit Trees.—Mr. Braddick, a Fellow of the Horticultural Society, states, that amongst the many washes which he has employed for the destruction of insects on fruit trees, he has met with none so effectual as the water through which the coal-gas is passed, for the purpose of purification. He mixes one pound of flour of brimstone in three gallons of gas-water, and adds soft soap enough to make it adhere to the buds and branches when laid on with a painter's brush. The composition, it is stated, does no injury to the trees.

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent to RICHARD GILL, *of Barrowdown, Rutland, Fellmonger, for a new Method of preparing, dressing, and dyeing Sheep Skins and Lamb Skins with the Wool on, for Rugs, for Carriages, Rooms and other Purposes.*—The skins are to be first thoroughly washed in a running stream, so as to cleanse the wool from every kind of dirt: they are then to be stretched upon frames, the extraneous or refuse portions on the edges being trimmed off. The inside of the skin is then to be well scraped with a parchment-maker's knife, for the purpose of removing the grease and flesh which may have adhered; and afterwards, keeping the back of the skin upwards, and placing the frame upon trussels, it is to be covered with a solution of sumach and boiling water, in the proportion of a gallon of water to every pound of sumach. This material is to be spread over and well worked into the skin with the knife before mentioned, by which means the skin will become tanned. When the sumach is sufficiently dry, the reverse side of the skin is to be placed upwards, and the wool thoroughly washed with strong soap and water, and then with clean water, until the grease is perfectly removed. After having been gradually dried in the air, the back of the skin is again covered with the sumach, and, when perfectly dry, any roughness is polished down with pumice-stone. If the wool is to be white, it must be bleached, by placing it over the fumes of sulphur in a close vessel; it is afterwards to be carefully combed out, and the face dipped in water tinged with blue. But if the wool is to be dyed or coloured, its face must be several times dipped in a suitable menstruum; an extract of fustic is proposed, but many other materials will answer the purpose, and the colour may or may not be raised with a mordant, as shall be required. The wool should then be well washed, in order to get rid of the colouring matter; and after drying, dressing, and trimming the sides of the skins, the rugs are fit for use.

A Process for extracting Gelatine from Bones. By M. DARCET.—After the bones have been submitted to ebullition for some hours to remove the fat, they are to be properly treated with weak hydrochloric acid (dilute muriatic acid), which dis-

solves the whole of the phosphate and carbonate of lime, as well as the phosphate of magnesia, and leaves naked the pure gelatine, preserving the form of the bones, and as flexible as a rush. To remove from the substance thus obtained, the small portions of fat and acid which it may contain, it is exposed to a stream of cold water, which gives it whiteness and a semi-transparency. After having well wiped it with linen, it is put into baskets, and plunged for a few moments in boiling water, and afterwards in cold water again. If, notwithstanding all these precautions, the gelatine still retains any acidity, it may be put into a solution of subcarbonate of soda, which saturates the acid by forming hydrochlorate of soda, which is easily removed by two or three washings, and indeed the presence of this salt can be productive of no inconvenience. When the gelatine has been well washed, it is to be dried on open basket-work or nets, in a very airy place. In drying, it diminishes very much in volume. It is afterwards put into bags or casks, placed in a dry situation secure from dogs and cats, which will eat it greedily. Cut in pieces, this raw gelatine, which still keeps the form of the bones, is dissolved in a few hours in boiling water. The operation is more speedy when it has been previously steeped in cold water for five or six hours: in swelling up, it absorbs 58 per cent. of its own weight of the cold water. By putting two parts and a half of gelatine in 100 parts of boiling water, the liquor forms a jelly on cooling, without the necessity of prolonging the ebullition. By evaporation this jelly may be made thick enough to be cut out in tablets, which are dried and preserved like the raw gelatine. The latter is the most convenient, in laying in a large stock of provisions; but the other is more convenient for daily use, because it dissolves more speedily. Under these two forms the gelatine is imputrescible, and may be kept without alteration or loss, as if it was still in the bones, where it is known to be in a great measure preserved from decomposition. Used as glue by joiners, &c. gelatine has a tenacity one half greater than the best Paris glue. It furnishes the manufacturers of painted papers, and painters in distemper, with a tremulous glue, perfectly colourless and less expensive than what they formerly used. Hats prepared with this substance do not become cockled or blistered by rain, a defect of all hats that are prepared with Flanders glue. Gelatine serves also for preparing lip-glue of the first quality, transparent leaves for tracing drawings, and sheets of factitious horn. M. Darcet has had the idea of making transparent wafers with it for sealing letters. He has manufactured some paper by grinding raw gelatine as rags are pounded, and operating with this gelatine reduced into a paste, as they do in paper-mills with common paper. By rolling or laminating the paper thus obtained, a kind of parchment is produced, which may be very useful. Gelatine is likewise made to enter into the composition of sulphurous water-baths, to prevent them from having that irritating action on the skin generally complained of by patients.

For washing Chintz so as to preserve its gloss and beauty.—Take two pounds of rice, and boil it in two gallons of water till soft; when done pour the whole into a tub; let it stand till about the warmth you in general use for coloured linens; then put your chintz in, and use the rice instead of soap; wash it in this, till the dirt appears to be out; then boil the same quantity as above, but strain the rice from the water and mix it in warm clear water. Wash in this till quite clean; afterwards rinse it in the water you have boiled your rice in, and this will answer the end of starch, and no dew will affect it, as it will be stiff as long as you wear it. If a gown, must be taken to pieces; and when dried, be careful to hang it as smooth as possible; after it is dry, rub it with a sleek stone, but use no iron.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Vallance, of Brighton, for an improved method of abstracting or carrying off the caloric of fluidity from any congealing water (or other liquids); also an improved method of producing intense cold; also, a method applying this invention so as to make it available to purposes, with reference to which temperatures about or below the freezing point may be rendered productive of advantageous effects, whether medical, chemical, or mechanical. August 28, 1824.

J. Nivell, of High-street, Southwark, and W. Busk, of Broad-street, London; for improvements in propelling ships' boats or other vessels, or floating bodies. September 16, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

Allen's Antiquities and History of Lambeth. Part I. 8vo. 15s.

BOTANY.

An Introduction to English Botany, upon a new method. By the Rev. J. M. Butt, M. A. 12mo. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, D. D., First President of King's College, New York. 8vo. 6s.

FINE ARTS.

Memoirs of Painting; with a chronological History of the Importation of Pictures by the great Masters into England since the French Revolution. By W. Buchanan, esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

Although the volumes before us have very few pretensions to the title of "Memoirs of Painting," which is rather too ostentatiously prefixed to them, yet they are by no means without their value to the amateur and the collector. They consist almost exclusively of catalogues of certain celebrated collections which have been imported into England since the French Revolution, interspersed with a few occasional remarks and criticisms of little importance. So far as it enables the lovers of art to trace the history of many highly valuable productions of the first masters, and to ascertain the hands in which they are at present deposited, Mr. Buchanan's work must undoubtedly be regarded as deserving of much attention; while at the same time it furnishes a record of the present state of art in England, so far as it depends upon the opportunities afforded to our artists of studying those eminent productions. A considerable portion of the second volume is occupied with an account of Mr. Buchanan's own importations, the value of which, in many instances, is well known to our amateurs. He was the purchaser of nearly the whole of the Talleyrand collection, and subsequently possessed himself of many highly valuable pictures in Flanders and Holland. Amongst the rest he became the master of "a little Paul Potter," his description of which we cannot refrain from giving.

"It is composed of three animals; one of which, a beautiful cow, is lying in the foreground, and appears chewing the cud; a second animal is foreshortened; and the third and principal of the group is a young bull which has just started up, and is bellowing lustily; you absolutely hear him;—His eye is fixed upon the observer, and is full of fire and animation, *while you can discover the humidity of his breath resting on the tip of his cold nose.*"

The state of the Continent for many years afforded great opportunities for the purchase of valuable paintings, of which Mr. Buchanan appears to have availed himself with zeal and discrimination. The number of excellent Italian pictures especially which he imported, entitles him to the gratitude of all who are attached to the cultivation of art.

British Galleries of Arts, being a series of descriptive and critical Notices of the principal Collections, &c. in England. Originally published in the New Monthly Magazine. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Picturesque Views of the principal Monuments of Père La Chaise, Paris. By Thomas Serres. 4to. 1*l.* 1s.

HISTORY.

Italy and the Italians in the Nineteenth Century; a View of the Political, Civil, and Moral state of that Country; with a Sketch of the History of Italy under the French; and a Treatise on Modern Italian Literature. By A. Vieusseux. 2 vols. 8vo.

We know not what the feelings of our readers may be, but for our own parts we are thoroughly tired of rambling up and down the Continent in company with every traveller who chooses, on his return, to give us the history of his peregrinations. There are certainly few things more dull and somniferous than to listen for the tenth time to the description of scenery and places which we have so often seen, either with our own eyes or with those of others. When the traveller, however, directs his observations to the moral condition of the people whom he visits, he becomes much more tolerable. With regard to the height of a cathedral or the extent of a valley, there cannot be any very great variation of opinion; and the traveller who visited them two centuries ago, will probably give much the same account of them as we read in the latest volume of "Voyages and Travels," which has issued from Paternoster-Row. But with respect to the character, manners, and genius of a people, the matter is altogether different; no two travellers entertain the same views on such subjects, and in this variety we find opportunities for much agreeable speculation. Had Mr. Vieusseux confined himself to the usual details which fill the journals of many modern travellers, we should have taken the liberty of passing over his labours in silence; but he has mingled so many sensible and interesting remarks on the moral station and prospects of the Italians, that we feel inclined to speak of his volumes with great commendation. Mr. V. was well qualified for the task which he undertook, having passed his early years amongst the scenes and the people whom he has described, and having again visited them in maturer life. In order to render his work more complete, he has added a sketch of the various governments of Italy under the French, and a short treatise on modern Italian

literature. The latter, from its brevity, is necessarily very incomplete, though it is useful in refreshing the memory of the reader. Perhaps, too large a portion of it is devoted to the drama. In this part of his work, the author has acknowledged his obligations to the recent work of Count Ugoni, *Della letteratura Italiana*.

Since the recent political events which have agitated Italy, the character of her inhabitants has acquired an additional interest in the estimation of all who yet look with hope to the happier destinies which await those beautiful and unfortunate regions. In the present condition of the Italians, as delineated by Mr. Vieusseux, we may, perhaps, discover the causes which led to the failure of attempts which at one period promised so glorious a termination; indeed, many years must probably elapse before the Italians can at once deserve and vindicate their liberties. That this event, though retarded, is approaching with steps which cannot be stayed, no one who has curiously regarded the history of the last half century can suffer himself to doubt.

The style of these volumes will appear remarkably correct, when we regard them as the production of a foreigner. We have selected as a specimen the following passage, in which the author has given an account of the credulity of the Neapolitans.

"The people of this country are much addicted to the belief of witchcraft, and of other supernatural agencies. I have often been surprised to hear persons very sensible in other respects, talk seriously about these matters, and relate the most extravagant stories. I was gravely told the other day by a Neapolitan acquaintance, that a witch had been found half dead, lying on the pavement in some obscure lane in the skirts of the city; the poor hag, it seems, while soaring through the air on her way to La Noce di Benevento, a favourite place of resort with these mysterious beings, had ventured too near a church, the sacred atmosphere of which destroyed her spells, and she fell helpless to the ground. This country is also haunted by a peculiar kind of hobgoblin, called by the natives *il monacello*, whom they describe as the short thick figure of a man dressed in the long dark garments of a monk, with a very broad-brimmed hat; he is, however, a good-tempered being, who takes pleasure in trying the spirit of people, by appearing to them in the dead of the night, and beckoning to them to follow him, which if they have sufficient courage to do, he leads them to some secret recess where treasures are concealed; several persons are reported to have acquired a sudden fortune through his assistance. Credulity with regard to these matters, absurd as it may appear to foreigners, is not however confined to the lower classes only."

MATHEMATICS.

A Practical System of Algebra, &c. By P. Nicholson. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

The Lectures of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. F.R.S. with additional Notes and Cases. By F. Tyrrell, Esq. Vol. I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Commentaries on the Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels of Children. By R. Dunglison, M. D. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Anatomy of the Brain. 12mo. 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of King Charles II.; with a Glossary of Military Terms of the Middle Ages. By Samuel Rush Meyrick, LL.D. and F.S.A. Advocate to the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts. 3 vols. folio, coloured plates. 21*l*.

This is decidedly the most splendid work that has ever appeared on the subject of Ancient Armour; and it is rendered the more curious, inasmuch as the plates are, for the most part, copies of monumental effigies and other antique remains; thus combining the double purpose of a record of what is perishing, with a reference for authenticity which is not to be disputed. Dr. Meyrick, who it will probably be remembered does not now as an author appear for the first time before the public—his elaborate work on British Costume having before rendered him advantageously known to the lovers of antiquarian research—has combined in these pages the result of many years study; and we have no doubt, that from the excellence of its matter and the splendour of its execution, both in typography and plates, most proprietors of valuable libraries will be desirous of possessing it.

A Dictionary of Musicians from the earliest ages to the present time, comprising the most important Biographical Contents of the works of Gerber, Choron, and Fayolle, Count Orloff, Dr. Burney, Sir J. Hawkins, &c. &c.; together with upwards of 100 Original Memoirs of the most eminent living Musicians, and a Summary of the History of Music. 2 vols. 8vo.

These volumes are an agreeable addition to our stock of musical literature, in which, however, we do not equal our Continental neighbours, who have bestowed much labour and learning upon works of this class. In the last century, Dr. Burney and Sir J. Hawkins illustrated the history of music and musicians with much success, and from these sources later writers have chiefly drawn their materials. A work similar in design to the present, appeared a few years ago under the title of "Musical Biography," and was in some respects a more *readable* work than the Dictionary before us, though not so extensive in its plan. By a chronological arrangement and a distribution of the musicians into classes and countries, somewhat of a systematic history of the art was presented to the reader, an advantage which is lost by the alphabetical arrangement of a Dictionary. However, the latter form is in many respects very useful. It should be observed that the present work is not confined to musical composers and writers, but includes the celebrated vocal and instrumental performers, amongst whom all the most eminent professors of the present

day are to be found. Prefixed to the work, is a summary of the history of music, translated from the French of Choron.

The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner. Written by Himself. With a detail of curious and traditionary Facts, and other Evidence, by the Editor. 8vo.

These "Confessions" are, we presume, intended to bring that exaggerated and extravagant style of writing which has lately become too prevalent, into the contempt which it so richly merits. All former horrors are nothing to the ineffable enormities of this justified Sinner, who is a parricide, fratricide, and *clericide*—for we must coin new words to comprehend all his multifarious offences. Nothing more completely ridiculous can well be imagined than the whole of the story. The unfortunate hero is misled by the devil, whom he mistakes for Peter the Great wandering about in Scotland, by whose instigation he is driven to the commission of the most extravagant crimes, under the persuasion at the same time that he is one of the elect. We do not altogether approve of the mode which the author has chosen of attacking the religious prejudices of numbers, who, notwithstanding their speculative opinions, are in no danger of becoming either parricides or fratricides. We must also remark, that in spite of the high seasoning given to these Confessions, they are still singularly dull and revolting, and that it is altogether unfair to treat the reader with two versions of such extraordinary trash as the writer has given us in "the Editor's narrative," and the Confessions themselves. Moreover, though we may be compelled to read as much bad Scotch, as any gentleman on the other side of the Tweed may choose to pour out upon us, yet we do protest most solemnly against the iniquity of bad English, of which the present work furnishes most abundant instances. We account his bad grammar amongst the most crying sins of the miscreant with whose history we are here regaled.

The Contributions of Q. Q. to a Periodical Work; with some pieces not before published. By the late Jane Taylor. 2 vols. 12mo.

We have much pleasure in recommending these volumes to the attention of our younger readers. Of the abilities of Miss Taylor, of Ongar, the public have had many opportunities of judging, and we think the present work places her talents in as agreeable a light as any of her other productions. Most of the papers contained in the work before us, have already appeared in the "Youth's Magazine," where they attracted great attention from the juvenile readers of that publication, which induced Miss Taylor shortly before her death to prepare them for the press in the shape in which they now appear. Many of them are written in a playful and lively strain, while others again are of a more serious character. Although we do not altogether agree in the peculiar religious views which the fair writer appears to have entertained, yet the spirit of goodness which runs through all her writings fully excuses, in our estimation, the overstrained, and perhaps erroneous sentiments on devotional subjects, which we have occasionally observed in these volumes.

Forget Me Not. A Christmas and new Year's present for 1825. 12mo.

We welcome with pleasure the appearance of a new volume of this very attractive little work, which from the beauty of its decorations and the value of its contents, is highly deserving of public patronage. It is filled of course with light and elegant reading, but the names of the contributors to it are a guarantee that the reader's time will not be wasted in the perusal of it. Amongst them we notice those of Mr. Wiffen, Mr. Bowring, and Mr. Barton, and of L. E. L. whose beautiful poems we had lately an opportunity of noticing. From the pen of the same lady, in addition to some short pieces of poetry, is likewise a pleasing little tale in prose. The plates in the present volume are much superior to those which were contained in its predecessor.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Vol. IV. New Series. 8vo. 12s.

An Account of the Colony of Van Dieman's Land; principally for the use of Emigrants. By E. Curr, Esq. 12mo. 5s.

Remarks on the intended Restoration of the Parthenon of Athens, as the National Monument of Scotland. 8vo. 5s.

The Topography of all the known Vineyards, &c. 12mo. 6s.

Lexicon Thucydidæum: a Dictionary in Greek and English of the Words, Phrases, and principal Idioms contained in Thucydides. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Young Brewer's Monitor, 5s. 6d.

Historical Essay on the Rise, Progress, and probable result of the British Dominion in India. By J. B. Say. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Emigrant's Note Book and Guide; with recollections of Upper and Lower Canada. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Select Proverbs of all Nations.

Elements of Algebra, &c. By C. Taylor. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Dictionary of Quotations from British Poets. Part III. Rhime. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Illustrations of Novels by the Author of Waverley. 3 vols. 12mo. 28s.

Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary. Vol. V. 8s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Naturalist's Companion, &c. By George Graves, F.L.S. 8vo. 14s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Stanmore, or the Monk and the Merchant's Widow; a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Rameses, an Egyptian Tale. 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

James Forbes, a Tale. 8vo. 7s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah, a poetical Romance in ten Cantos. By

M. P. Kavanagh. With a prefatory view of the Poem, by M. M'Dermot, Esq. Author of a Critical Dissertation on the Nature and Principles of Taste, &c. 8vo.

This poem has certainly a claim to the candid attention of the public. It is the production of one of those persons who are blest, or rather cursed with a poetical spirit and poverty. Mr. Kavanagh having written his poem, set out from a remote part of Ireland for London, with the intention of disposing of it; and naturally enough on his arrival in that city, found no bookseller who would even take the trouble of looking at his composition. In this perplexity he was introduced to Mr. M'Dermot, a gentleman not unknown in the literary world, who reported favourably of the poem, and at whose instance it has been printed at the expense of some liberal gentleman, who was willing to patronise the author's merit. Mr. M'D. has prefixed an introduction, which under these circumstances, and with reference to the poem, we are inclined to think rather too eulogistic. There are also in this introduction some critical dogmas advanced, which, were it worth while, we should certainly feel disposed to dispute. "Is there," says our critic, speaking of Shakspeare, "any thing soft, any thing tender, any thing melting about him? Whoever thinks there is, must claim no acquaintance with him. Shakspeare had more of mind than of feeling—more of passion than of sensibility—more of roughness than of delicacy—more of the savage than of the gentleman." Notwithstanding Mr. M'D.'s prohibition, we must beg leave not only to differ from him, but to claim some acquaintance with Shakspeare.

There are many pleasing passages in the poem before us, but more than this we do not feel inclined to say. The introductory stanzas to Zairah will give an idea of the author's powers.

"O thou! who e'er amid my troubled night
Comest in all thy grieving to my view,—
Sad one, for whom my soul has, in despite
Of fate and cruel absence, e'er been true!
Share in whatever to thy bard is due—
Yes, Zairah, if the son of future days,
When I, dear girl, no more can sing of you,
Should deign unto my song the meed of praise,
Oh let him share with thee, whose smile that song could raise!

But, Zairah, my love, now long it is since we
Have known that bliss which e'er those lovers know,
Who near each other's arms are bless'd to be,
Without, for once, the happ'ness to forego.
Long 'tis since then;—but since did ever glow
Thy bosom with what bids a soul to change?
Absence might make thee to forget me so;
But absence never can, my love, how strange,
Make me forget my Zairah, wheresoe'er I range!

And though of Lucan's* constant love I sing,
Though paint of Dinah the fair charms, it's true;
'Tis, Zairah, thou, who such to mind dost bring,
For all that's fair in her I've seen in you.
Then wilt thou hear what did the maid go through,
What ways, to search her Lucan, did she rove?
And still, what ills her Lucan did pursue?
Lucan, who too to find his Dinah strove—
Sad is their tender tale! vouchsafe to hear, my love.

The Buccaneer and other Poems. By John Malcolm, late of the 42d Regiment. 12mo.

Just at this period of the year, our readers must not expect to be regaled with first-rate productions. Books, like flowers, only make their appearance at certain seasons, and unless it were for such works as the New Monthly, which, like the *Rosa semper florens*, may always be looked for with certainty, lamentable indeed would be the condition of the reading public, at the close of the literary season. To expect a first-rate poem to make its appearance in August, would be like searching for a tulip at Christmas. We have entered into this short explanation for the benefit of our country readers, lest, judging from the merit of some of the works which we notice at this season, they should imagine these matters to be worse than they really are. We are happy, however, to say, that this apology is not required for introducing to their notice the unpretending volume before us, which has merits of its own, which we think might procure it some degree of attention at any season. The poetry, it is true, is not of the first order, but there are portions of it which possess a very pleasing character. The following passage, though it has not a single new image in it, cannot fail to interest the reader by its tenderness of feeling and ease of versification.

"In all its wanderings, still the heart is true
To that loved scene, where its young feelings grew:
E'en when its withered hopes around it fall,
Like faded wreaths in some forsaken hall,
Still, o'er the waste of sorrow, unforgot,
Green and unfading blooms that hallowed spot:
Its memory steals along life's sullen stream,
As breaks o'er clouded seas the setting beam.
Though brighter lands beyond the ocean lie,
And softer scenes there woo the raptured eye,
Yet to the pilgrim's heart they cannot bring
The charm that breathed in youth from each fair thing,
Around the haunts, where passed his infant hours,
When life and feeling seemed to dwell in flowers;
A voice in every breeze—in leaves that hung
Upon the waving woods—a whispering tongue;
When heaven and earth seemed joined, the skies to rest
On ocean's margin, and the mountain crest;
When, in the silent night, his infant glance
Was cast in wonder on the blue expanse,
And gazing on the stars, so bright and fair,
He wished, e'en then, for wings to waft him there;
With tiny hands, stretched upwards to its dome,
E'en then the heart hath sighed for its high home,
And wept for other worlds, ere yet its tear
Was shed o'er sorrows, all undreamt of here;
Ere yet it knew that, launched on life's rough wave,
Its bark must drift to that dark port—the grave."

Conrad and other Poems. By T. A. Templeman, LL.B. of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12mo.

The author of this little volume is not destitute of poetical ability, but he betrays a considerable

* Lord Lucan, the celebrated Irish general in the reign of James II.

deficiency in taste and discretion. His poems have all the marks of youth and precipitation about them, and are occasionally defaced with some strange puerilities; as, for instance, in the introduction of four Lilliputian lines in the middle of a poem.

They swore and rioted, Bacchus warm'd the frame
That it might rush to madness, and thus they
Corrupt in body as in soul became,
And reap'd the harvest of depravity,
Which is disease; and Egbert's noble form,
Which had pleas'd a queen's daintiness, was food
Unto the worm,
Sire of a hellish brood,
Whose breath
Is death."

At the conclusion of the volume, we are presented with a great variety of epigrams, many of which are not very keenly pointed, for instance:—"On Gas the boxer being thrown from a gig, and killed by a cart passing over his head."

"Death fought unfair with Gas; Chance laid him low,
When he was down, Death gave the fatal blow."

Mr. Templeman must not be satisfied with the merit of these productions, if he intends ever to enjoy the fame of a poet; and yet, from his preface, he appears to be tolerably contented.

The Grave of the Last Saxon; or the Legend of the Curfew. A Poem. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles. 8vo. 6s.

Poems and Poetical Translations. By Samuel Gower. 2s. 6d.

Horæ Canoræ Subsecivæ, being the Poetical Miscellanies of Harlequin Proteus, Esq. 18mo. 5s.

The Poetical Common-place Book. 24mo. 4s.

THEOLOGY.

Practical Sermons. By the Rev. Holt Okes, D.D. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Natural History of the Bible. By T. M. Harris, D.D. 1. vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Minister's last Appeal to his People: a Farewell Sermon. By the Rev. R. Milne. 8vo. 1s.

Foster's Bible Preacher. 12mo. 9s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Columbia; its present state, climate, soil, productions, &c. &c. By Col. F. Hall. 8vo. 7s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

A Tour in Germany and some of the Southern Provinces of the Austrian Empire, in the Years 1820, 1821 and 1822. 2 vols. 12mo.

There is a great deal of ability in these volumes, and what is more to the purpose, at the present day, of amusement. The writer appears to be one of those well-informed persons, who make the best use of their eyes, ears, and time during their travels, and who have the tact of selecting what is likely to prove interesting to their untravelled countrymen. The opinions which he has formed, appear on the whole to be fair enough, though here and there we trace a little dread of *liberalism*. The most interesting portions of his tour are, perhaps, those in which he has given an account of the German Universities, and of the state of society in Vienna. Nothing more lamentable can be imagined than the laxity of morals, nothing more detestable than the system of espionage existing in that metropolis. The worst symptom of all is, the contentment of the people under such circumstances. If the administration of Metternich fails to rouse the spirit of the Austrian, to what will they not submit? Our readers will, perhaps, be gratified with the following portrait of this notorious statesman.

"At the head of the ministry, stands despotic the Chancellor of State, Prince Metternich, the most powerful individual in Europe who does not wear a crown. A private nobleman from the banks of the Rhine, whose most celebrated vineyard has been bestowed on him by the grateful monarchs for whom he laboured; he has raised himself to be absolute master of the empire, firmly rooted in the confidence of his master, unwilling to bear a rival near the throne, but neither liked nor admired by the people. When I first saw him in the ball-room at Baden, he was sitting by the Court but yet alone. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, for it was the mourning for the late Queen of England. His eyes were fixed on the floor, as if in deep thought, except when they glanced up to follow the fair Countess A—— who was flying round the ball in the waltz. His appearance has nothing striking or commanding. He is of middling stature, rather meagre than otherwise, but altogether a handsome man. His countenance is pale; his large broad brow is marked with what seem to be the wrinkles of cunning, rather than the furrows of thought: his smile appears to be so habitual, that it has scarcely any character, except when it is satirical. His manners are polite and conciliating, for he is through and through a man of the world. He possesses in a high degree the power of concealing his own sentiments, and a coolness which keeps him clear of all embarrassment."

There are many Scoticisms in these volumes, which might have been as well avoided. Had they been printed in England, the printer's devil would have corrected them with ease.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Collection des Lettres de Nicolas Poussin. 1 vol. 8vo. (A Collection of the Letters of Nicolas Poussin.)

Poussin is undoubtedly the first painter, I will not say of the French school, but who has been born in France. This great artist, though a native of Normandy, yet must be classed amongst the painters of the Roman school. It was at Rome that he lived, painted, and died. It was at Rome alone that his talent was justly appreciated. He was recalled to France under Louis XIII., but was only employed upon frivolous subjects altogether uncongenial to his grave and severe genius. Hence he returned to Rome with

as little delay as possible. While at Paris he kept up a correspondence with one of his friends in Italy, the Commandant Del Pozzo. From this correspondence the letters now published have been selected. They bear striking testimony to the state of barbarism in which France was, relative to the fine arts, at that period, and from which state she can scarcely be said to have really arisen until 1790, when David first shewed to the world something approaching to the qualities of a great painter. The unflattering reception given at the court of Louis XIII. to Poussin, and his brief sojourn there, have not hindered French vanity from claiming him; and this same sentiment will, no doubt, insure the success of the present collection of his letters. The editors of this collection have evinced a most ridiculous and overweening excess of critical acumen in correcting the faults which Poussin made in writing French.

La Morte di Carlo Primo rè d'Inghilterra, Tragedie, en cinq actes, improvisée par M. T. Sgricci; précedée de deux Lettres, l'une de M. C. Lacratelle, l'autre de M. Cuvier naturaliste. (The Death of Charles I. of England, a Tragedy in five acts, improvised by M. T. Sgricci; to which are prefixed two Letters, one of M. C. Lacratelle, the other of M. Cuvier.)

Mr. Sgricci is a young Italian poet, a native of Arezzo. In conversation he gives no indications of any superiority of intellect; but once mounted upon the stage, and with an audience before him, he will improvise tragedies quite as good as those with which the French theatre has recently been inundated, and certainly as dramatic, if not more so than the Louis IX. of M. Ancelot, or the Cleopatra of M. Soumet. What the French tragic poets take a year or years laboriously to eke out, Sgricci strikes off at a heat in two hours. Besides this talent of impromptu composition, he possesses no mean capabilities as an actor; so that his improvisation is a very remarkable intellectual exhibition. Two of his improvised tragedies have been taken down in short hand and printed: *Ettore* (Hector), which he gave a year or two ago at Turin, and the one now before us, The Death of Charles I., which he has recently improvised at Paris in presence of a deputation from the French Academy. This deputation of the Academy need not have alarmed him much, as there was not one member of it sufficiently familiar with the Italian language to understand tragic verses uttered with all the fervour and rapidity of inspiration; for what is remarkable in Sgricci is, that he does not accompany his declamation by singing, like several other *improvisatores*, more or less celebrated, who gain time, by the slowness of the recitative, for collecting their ideas and rhymes. On the contrary, Sgricci declaims as rapidly as if it were merely an exertion of memory, and not of invention. The intellectual effort is certainly an extraordinary one to witness; but when the result is taken down, printed, and submitted to the calmer judgment of the closet, it must be confessed that there is very little of originality or beauty of composition to be found in it. Sgricci is evidently an imitator of Alfieri, who was himself an imitator of Racine. His chief object seems to be the production of smooth and sounding verses; but as to keeping of character, or natural dialogue, it is vain to look for them in his dramatic essays. He generally prefers subjects taken from Grecian story, into which he never fails to introduce choruses, as in these, from their vague and general nature, he is enabled to pour out a torrent of sounding verse, which very often signifies nothing. Suspicions have been entertained that these tragedies were not really *impromptu*, but that Sgricci merely recited a number of verses made beforehand; but such a doubt can only be harboured by those who are altogether ignorant of the mechanism of *improvisation*, and of that species of inspired delirium into which the *improvisatore* is thrown upon these occasions. I myself was present upon one occasion, when the matter was put beyond doubt. The subject, taken from a number of others by chance, was Tippoo Saib, of whose character, actions, and death, Sgricci knew so little, that one of the company had to trace a rapid sketch of that prince's history for him; and after a few moments' reflection he commenced, and went through unhesitatingly a dramatic poem on the proposed theme. In fine, without being *chefs d'œuvre* of dramatic talent or composition, it may be said, and truly, that the greater number of his improvised tragedies (and he has given a great many) are fully as meritorious as the *soi-disant* tragedies given to their countrymen by the Parisian poets of the last thirty years. Like them also Sgricci's tragedies are insupportably tiresome, full of pompous common places and false and exaggerated sentiments, something in the style of the Spanish compositions of the sixteenth century—not one "touch of that nature which makes the whole world kin." In a word, one little scene of Macbeth or Othello outweighs countless millions of such rhapsodies. As for the *Morte di Carlo Primo*, it is of a piece with his other attempts, and has nothing remarkable enough to justify quotation. I have heard him attempt the fifth act of Othello; his improvisation of which lasted an hour and a quarter. The incidents, with the exception of one, were those of Shakspeare's tragedy. The only novelty introduced by Sgricci was representing Iago as dying raving mad, and which was apparently introduced for the purpose of contrasting it with the calm and touching death of Othello, whose last words, according to Sgricci, were, "I go to meet Desdemona, who loved me so, that I am sure she will receive me with as much ardour as on the first days of our passion, though I have been the cause of her death." As Sgricci intends going to London, it may not be uninteresting to mention that a good preparation for hearing him will be to read, some time in the day before going to his *Academia*, an act or two from the *Aristodemo*, or *Cajo Gracco* of Monti, or from the works of any other Italian dramatic poet.

Notice sur Dieppe, Arques et quelques Monumens Circonvoisins. 1 vol. 8vo. (An Account of Dieppe, Arques and some Neighbouring Monuments.)

Every one knows that it was near the Castle of Arques that Henry IV., one of the best kings, if not the only good one, that France has had to

boast of, fought one of his most celebrated battles. The ruins of the Castle of Arques, calling up, as they must, recollections of that excellent monarch, cannot be visited without interest; and, by means of the book now before us, that interest may be considerably heightened, as it gives a clear and succinct historical account of that ancient fortress, the town of Dieppe, and the antiquities in the neighbourhood. As Dieppe is at present the most fashionable of French watering-places, and consequently much frequented by English, it may not be useless to make known the existence of this book.

Memoires Historiques sur Carnot. Par M. Tissot. 1 vol. de 26 feuilles. (Historical Memoirs of Carnot; by M. Tissot.)

M. Tissot has in this book taken up one of the greatest characters produced by the French revolution. What might not Carnot have been if he had sufficiently despised the men by whom he was surrounded? His brightest title to glory is his having raised in 1794, as if by enchantment, and out of the bowels of the earth, as it were, fourteen armies of eighty thousand men each, and without the aid of pecuniary resources. Napoleon himself has achieved nothing comparable to this. He attempted a similar task in 1815, before the battle of Waterloo, but completely failed. The Emperor then felt how insecure is the tree of despotism when the tempests are abroad, and that though its branches may have spread out far and wide, yet its roots shoot but a little way beneath the surface. Napoleon dreaded to awake the passions of the people, and make an appeal to their patriotism; whereas Carnot made a frank and generous appeal to their love of country and horror of foreign invasion; and the starting of a countless multitude into armed existence was the immediate result. This miracle Carnot performed without any pomp or ostentation, aided only by four clerks. During his exile at Magdeburg, where his death took place last year, he is said to have written an account of the principal transactions of his own life; but as he has a brother and nephews in France, upon whom its publication might bring the persecution of the government, it has, for the moment, been suppressed, but it is to be ardently hoped that so precious a deposit will not be lost to posterity. M. Tissot, who is a mere every day man of letters, has, in the book before us, undertaken to supply the loss (only a temporary one we trust) of Carnot's own memoirs. He has had, at least, one advantage—that of having been an eye-witness of the prodigies achieved by Carnot. He has also obtained from the family some papers belonging to the gifted subject of the memoirs. The Life, properly speaking, of Carnot, occupies 197 pages; the rest of the volume is filled with his inedited correspondence. In the character of Carnot there was but one ridiculous trait—he was given in his earlier years to verse-writing; and though his compositions were below mediocrity, he had the vanity to publish them in the *Almanach des Muses*. But his rhyming propensities were fortunately checked by the French revolution, without which event it is probable that Captain Carnot would have remained unknown to himself as well as to others. The best eulogium that can be made of the French revolution is to state that it rescued from frivolous, useless, and worse than useless pursuits, hundreds of men of superior talents, and afforded them, in the wide field of public affairs, numberless opportunities for the exertion of their energies, which otherwise would have remained dormant, or have been employed upon laborious trifles. It is to the exertions of such men, in every department of the state, that France is indebted for her present immense prosperity. Napoleon, on assuming the reins of power (Nov. 9, 1799), wished to destroy, or at least to diminish, Carnot's popularity; and, with that view, named him war-minister, at the same time intending to counteract all his measures by *secret orders*. Carnot, though not altogether unaware of the policy of Napoleon, yet seeing the Austrians at the foot of the Alps, accepted the situation, resolving to serve his country, no matter at what risk to himself, and looking upon the conduct of Napoleon under these circumstances merely as an *inconvenient de plus*. Napoleon, however, soon became afraid of so much integrity and firmness, and dismissed the possessor. Carnot quitted the ministry very poor, and for several years remained in a state almost approaching to indigence. At length, in one of those moments of Napoleon's life, when the truly great qualities of his heart got the better of his tyrannical propensities, he became ashamed of the neglect and poverty in which Carnot had been suffered to remain; he granted him a pension of 10,000 francs; and, to make his preceding conduct towards him appear the result rather of forgetfulness than design, he ordered that the pension should have a retrospective effect, and be paid from the moment when Carnot was dismissed from the war department. In virtue of this disposition Carnot received at once 80,000 francs of arrears; but he declined accepting any place. In 1814, when he again saw the country in danger, he appeared before Napoleon, and tendered him his services. He was immediately despatched to Anvers. The account of his getting into that town secretly, and in disguise, is not a little romantic, though perfectly true. Two hours after his arrival he attacked and repulsed the enemy. Since that period his career offers nothing extraordinary. These *Memoirs* would not have been less interesting, and would certainly have been more worthy of the unaffected subject of them, if M. Tissot, who is a mere man of letters, and not a man of talent, had contrived to write with simplicity; but apparently he had not *esprit* enough to dare to pursue his narrative without the aid of that ambitious and declamatory style, which is the damning vice of modern French writers.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE Memoirs of the celebrated Madame de Genlis, on which we believe she has been occupied for many years, are about to be published in 4 vols. 8vo. A more interesting work could scarcely be announced.

The second Series of "Highways and Byways," now passing rapidly through the press, is to consist of 3 volumes in 8vo. each containing one Tale. The scenes of the stories are placed in the Pyrenees, Versailles, and Normandy: and the heroine of one of them is the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, the late Queen of France.

We understand that the work talked of as forthcoming from the pen of the authors of the Rejected Addresses, is a Novel in 3 vols.; the hero of which is a citizen, and many of the scenes are said to be laid in that circle of society where a citizen's life is usually passed. From the well-known talent of the Authors, a high treat may be expected in this new performance.

The attention of the Public will shortly be solicited to a subject of great importance, in a "View of the present State of the Salmon and Channel Fisheries, and of the Statute Laws by which they are regulated," by Mr. J. CORNISH. The work is intended to shew that it is to the Defects of the latter that the present Scarcity of the Fish is to be attributed.

Mr. HOGG, author of the Queen's Wake, will very shortly bring forward his "Queen Hynde."

Mrs. OPIE, we are informed, has in the press, Illustrations of Lying, in all its Branches.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London have nearly ready, Part I. of Vol. 13 of their Transactions.

The History of Poetry, we are led to expect, will receive considerable illustrations by a work which is now announced, entitled "Specimens (selected and translated) of the Lyric Poetry of the Minessingers, of the Reign of Frederick Barbarossa, and the succeeding Emperors of the Suabian Dynasty; also similar Specimens of the Troubadours, and other contemporary Lyric Schools of Europe. With Historical, Critical, and Biographical Remarks." 1 vol. 8vo.

Sir EGERTON BRYDGES does not remain idle in his absence on the Continent. Another work is announced, in which the fruits of his wanderings will appear, being Recollections of Foreign Travel, on Life, Literature, and Self-knowledge. 2 vols. post 8vo.

Archdeacon COXE, the most indefatigable historian of our times, has in the press, the History of the Administration of the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, drawn from Authentic Sources; with Private and Original Correspondence, from 1743 to 1754. In 2 vols. 4to. with a Portrait.

Mr. RICHARD CARMICHAEL is about to publish A Treatise on the Venereal Disease in all its Shapes. 1 vol. 8vo. with Plates. Which will concentrate the valuable information contained in his two former works, besides giving the results of later experience and research.

A work, bearing the curious title of "Revelations of the Dead Alive," from the pen of a successful dramatic writer, will be published immediately.

Mr. JOHN H. PARRY will speedily publish "The Cambrian Plutarch, or Lives of the most eminent Welshmen," in 1 vol. 8vo.

An Original System of Cookery and Confectionery, embracing all the varieties of English and foreign practice, with numerous illustrative plates, the result of more than thirty years' experience in families of the first distinction, by CONRAD COOKE, is nearly ready for publication, in one volume duodecimo.

The Gaelic Dictionary, by Mr. ARMSTRONG, that was announced to be published by subscription, and which was destroyed at the late fire at Mr. Moyes's, will be but little delayed by the accident, the publisher having made arrangements for the reprinting the sheets destroyed, at the same time that the other part of the work is going on.

The Rev. Mr. FRY's History of the Christian Church, which was nearly ready for publication, and which was destroyed at the late fire, is again at press, and will shortly make its appearance. A new edition of the Exposition of the Romans, and Translation of the Canticles, is also in the press.

The Rev. J. R. PITMAN of the Foundling and Magdalen, will shortly publish a course of Sermons for the Year; containing two for each Sunday, and one for each Holiday; abridged from eminent Divines of the Established Church, and adapted to the service of the day. For the use of schools and families, in one large volume.

Mr. WINSOR is preparing for publication an Appeal to the Public on the Origin, Introduction, and Progress of Gas-lighting in England, France, and other parts of Europe, America, and both the Indies; dedicated to His Majesty and Parliament, with an epitome of the immense national benefits arising from the general introduction of his valuable discovery.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Sept. 1	54	82,5	29,97	30,00	Sept. 16	41	69	30,16	30,17
2	53	84	30,01	29,99	17	51	73	30,13	30,09
3	52	83	29,96	29,90	18	56	75	30,04	29,97
4	62	74	29,85	29,80	19	55	68	29,88	29,84
5	47	71	29,76	29,69	20	53	59	29,80	29,79
6	55	69	29,53	29,46	21	45	59	29,79	29,83
7	52	66	29,47	29,48	22	49	67	29,94	30,00
8	52	62	29,39	29,44	23	52	63	29,89	29,90
9	40	63	29,58	29,72	24	51	67	29,95	29,96
10	50	66	29,74	29,70	25	51	63	29,96	29,86
11	52	66	29,63	29,73	26	37	50	29,94	29,86
12	55	62	29,59	29,80	27	35	54	29,57	29,48
13	45	68	29,96	30,05	28	31	51	29,70	29,87
14	50	69	29,99	stat.	29	28	58	29,85	29,78
15	69	76	29,98	30,09	30	40	69	29,59	29,40

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE latter harvest appears to have been more protracted than we anticipated in our last report; and a larger portion of the crop of barley having been thus exposed to the influence of an untoward season, the whole quantity of that grain which was secured uninjured is even less than we had previously imagined. Thus the advance in the value of that article is easily accounted for; but why the price of wheat also should have risen so unexpectedly, unless it is that the relative value of all grain will always in some measure approximate, is not quite so easy to determine; for we feel perfectly convinced that the last crop of wheat is not only well harvested, but sufficiently abundant; consequently it is reasonable to expect that so soon as the wheat-sowing is ended, which at present almost exclusively engages the attention of the farmer, a large quantity of grain will be thrown upon the market, and that prices will experience a proportionate reduction.

The uplands are in good tilth for the reception of wheat seed; but on those of an opposite description the process will be considerably retarded in consequence of the recent heavy falls of rain, from which occurrence also considerable mischief has otherwise accrued, in the destruction of property occasioned by the vast accumulation of redundant water.

The turnip crop has in some measure participated in the injury occasioned by an excess of moisture—in many places they are already beginning to decay, and in all they are less likely to withstand the effects of frost in consequence thereof, should the ensuing winter prove severe at the commencement; nevertheless, they shew well off-hand, and promise an abundance of feed: consequently store cattle, nay farming stock in general, has commanded more money this Michaelmas than we have recently been accustomed to observe. It makes us almost fancy a recurrence of "the olden time" to see milch-cows sold for fourteen or sixteen pounds a piece, and cart-horses from forty to fifty guineas! yet such prices have been by no means uncommon during the Michaelmas sales. This, together with the readiness with which landed property is disposed of, either by sale or on hire, is no indifferent barometer, indicative of the improvement which is already effected in rural affairs—the happy consequence of diminishing taxation, reduced rents, remunerating prices, and restored confidence: if to this were added a more equable application of the corn-laws by a permanent relative duty instead of the present inefficient system of averages, the country would rest upon a basis calculated to afford protection to the husbandman without encroaching upon the interests of the remaining portion of the community.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Sept. 11th, 54s 6d—18th, 53s 11d—25th, 55s 2d—Oct. 2d, 56s 5d. 9th, 57s 2d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2s	4d	to	3s	4d
Mutton	2	8	to	3	10
Veal	2	8	to	4	8
Pork	3	0	to	5	0
Lamb	3	4	to	4	8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Potatoes, 3l 15s to 5l pr. ton.

Marsh Champ.	0	0	to	0	0
Ware	0	0	to	0	0
Middlings	0	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Old Hay, 110s to 120s—Inf. New 70s to 100s—Clover, 120s to 135s—Inf. New, 80s to 110s—Straw, 40s to 48s.

St. James's.—Hay, 70s to 110s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 80s to 120s—Straw, 39s to 48s.

Whitechapel.—Clover, 90s to 130s—Hay, 70s to 105s—Straw, 42s to 50s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 27th ult. 95¾ 96.; Three per Cent. Reduced 95¾ ⅝; Three and half per Cent. Reduced, 101¼ ¾; New Four per Cent. 108⅛; Long Annuities, 23 23¼; Bank Stock, 234½; India Stock, 289¾ 290¼, India Bonds, 100 99; 2d Exchequer Bills, 52 54; 1¼ ditto, 53 54.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 28th Oct. 1824.

As the shipping season is drawing to a close, the demand for Colonial produce in general has been pretty good during this month. Notwithstanding, few of the principal articles supported their former prices, which may in a great measure be accounted for, by the large stocks on hand, and a desire of holders to realize before winter sets in.

COFFEE has been particularly dull, and continues in the same state. Jamaica good and fine ordinary, 54s. to 62s.; St. Domingo and Havannah, good ordinary, 56s. to 58s.; Demerara middling, 72s. to 75s. The present stock in the West India Docks is 12,500 casks, and 30,000 bags, having been a year ago 13,000 casks, and 25,000 bags. According to late advices from Batavia of the end of June, Coffee had experienced there a material decline, so that it can now be imported from thence at about 45s. per hundred weight.

SUGAR enjoys a steady demand. British Plantation Muscovados have not varied in prices; the average price published in last Gazette is 29s. 4¼d. per cwt. exclusive of duty. Much has been done in East India Sugars, and 4000 packages have lately been sold as follows: Java, low to fine yellow, 23s. to 27s.; Siam, fine yellow, 24s. to 25s.; Bengal, low to fine white, 25s. to 32s.; Mauritius, low to fine yellow, 22s to 25s. No enquiry for foreign sugars. For melting lumps there is some request at 76s. to 77s.

COTTON has within a few days revived a little. The demand however remains still limited, and in prices there is no material variation.

INDIGO. A sale of 5039 chests has just been concluded at the India House, at rather higher prices than were anticipated, owing to a considerable export demand for good middling and fine qualities, which have been for some time rather scarce. These sorts sold from 6d. to 1s., and the consuming from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. higher than last July sale. Madras Indigo: good middling went about 6d. higher, and ordinary about so much lower than last sale. The prices of Oude Indigo did not vary.

COCHINEAL is improving. At a public sale black brought 18s. 6d. and silver 17s. 9d. per lb.

RICE. 5000 bags of Bengal have been sold at 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Carolina, scarce, at 36s. to 38s. per cwt.

SILK has of late experienced a considerable advance, in consequence of the improving state of our trade of silk manufactures. At the end of last week a sale finished at the East India Company with much briskness. The Company's China Taysaan sold from 3s. to 5s.; Bengal A's from 2s. to 4s.; B's from 3s. to 5s.; C's from 3s. to 6s.; Private China Tsattee from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Taysaan from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Bengals from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. higher than in the sale of June last. Italian silk is at steady prices.

SPIRITS. Brandy has risen from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d., as the reports of the vintage in France are unfavourable.

OILS. Whale oil has lately improved in prices, and been paid at 28*l.* to 29*l.* in consequence of bad accounts respecting the Davis's Straits fishery.

TALLOW is without material variations.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 18 TO OCTOBER 16, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

APPLETON, C. Northampton, hosier. (Lawton and Son, Leicester
Baildon, T. Dean-street, Soho, coffee-house keeper. (Jay and Byles, Gray's Inn
Barron, L. Strutton Ground, Westminster, linen-draper. (Bromley, Copthall-court
Bell, J. Manchester, cotton-dealer. (Rymer
Burgess, T. Sittingbourne, banker. (Jeffreys, Faversham
Burgess, G. and E. Maidstone, millers. (Jeffreys, Faversham
Byng, C. Acton Green, bookseller, &c. (Brooks, Spur-street, Leicester-square
Clayton, W. B. Manchester, baker. (Warner, Cheriton-row
Cook, J. Barnstaple, linen-draper. (Clarke, Bristol
Davies, S. Great Surrey-street, chemist. (Fielder and Barclay, Duke street
Davies, G. Haverfordwest, shopkeeper. (Evans and Son
Davison, J. St. George's Circus, linen-draper. (Green and Ashurst, Sambrook-court
Duncan, J. Trafalgar-square, Stepney, merchant. (Walker and Co. Basinghall-street
Ellison, J. Keighley, cotton-spinner. (Seddon, Manchester
Emans, J. Ivy-lane, bookseller. (Brough, Shoreditch
Eveleigh, F. and S. Southwark, hatters. (Clabon, Mark-lane
Fairless, M. Bishopwearmouth, merchant. (Thompson
Goodenough, C. Fleet-street, baker. (Stevens, New Inn
Hanson, R. B. Bedford, bootmaker. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry
Harrison, B. and M. Sheffield, paper-makers. (Badger, Rotherham
Helling, E. Bedford-street, painter and glazier. (Collier and Co. Carey-street
Hewitt, J. Mitcham, butcher. (Newcombe, Poplar Row
Hodgson, G. Liverpool, grocer. (Ridley
Houlden, R. High Row, Kensington, coal-merchant. (Becket, Salisbury-square
Hyslop, J. Ipswich, grocer. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Jackson, L. Gerrard-street, picture-dealer. (Pinero and Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square
Loud, T. and Burgess, T. Sittingbourne, bankers. (Scudamore and Wills, Maidstone
Lowman, J. G. Crawford-street, grocer. (Green and Ashurst, Sambrook-court
Mardall, W. Water-lane, brandy merchant. (Patterson and Peil, Old Broad-street
Martindale, B. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, money-scrivener. (Ford, Great Queen-street
Marsh, W. Stracey, J. H. & Graham, G. E. Berners-street, bankers. (Gordon, Old Broad-street
Mayson, J. Keswick, mercer. (Fisher and Son, Cockermouth
Metcalf, F. Friday-street, linen-draper. (James, Bucklersbury
Millard, J. Cheapside, linen-draper. (Baily, Addle-street
Mobley, J. Oxford, butcher. (Miller, Ely-place
Nunn, R. Queen-street, warehouseman. (Swain and Co Old Jewry
Perkins, R. Monythusloyn, coal-merchant. (Prothero and Phillips, Newport
Robson, G. Benwell, brewer. (Stoker, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Salter, T. Manchester, and Pearson, W. London, merchants. (Willis and Co. Tokenhouse-yard
Sanderson, J. Birmingham, victualler. (C. and W. Stephenson, Holmfrith
Sheppard, E. M. Hornsey, tavern-keeper. (Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield
Smith, J. & F. Clements-lane, wine-merchants. (Hewitt, Tokenhouse-yard
Smith, J. R. North Audley-street, upholsterer. (Brookes, Spur-street
Stickney, W. Welton, linen-draper. (Brown, Hull
Stubbs, J. Hadlow-street, wine-merchant. (Willett, Essex-street
Thompson, M. Norfolk-street, Commercial Road, London, and Longridge, R. South Shields, paint-makers. (Hodgson, Hatton-court
Walker, J. Manchester, corn-dealer. (Claye and Thompson, Manchester
Wilkins, J. Warminster, corn-factor. (Helder, Clement's Inn
Woollett, J. Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, tavern-keeper. (Young and Gilbert, Mark-lane
Worthington, W. J. Lower Thames-street, wine-merchant. (Carlon, High street, Marylebone
Wren, J. Great Titchfield-street, carpenter. (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Fife, cotton-spinner, Johnston
Robert Honeyman, merchant, &c. &c. at Port Allen, Perthshire
Robert and Alex. Finlayson, merchants and fish-curers, Lybster
John Buchanan, bleacher, Lylyburn, miller at Gleumill
James M'Robbie, mason, Paisley
William Gilmour, spirit-dealer, Paisley

DIVIDENDS.

ABLETT, J. Bucklersbury, Oct 30
Appleton, R. J. Sculcoates, Oct. 25
Ashton, T. jun. Canton-place, East India-road, Oct. 16
Atherton, J. Lancaster, Oct. 18
Atmore, W. C. Wood-street, Oct. 30
Atmore, W. Wood street, Oct. 30
Ball, J. Poultry, Oct. 26
Bates, W. Oldham, Nov. 9
Beams, H. Lordship Lane, near Sydenham, Nov. 27
Berry, B. Broadbent, J. Wilson, J. & J. Dalton, Nov. 2
Brown, S. & Scott, T. H. St. Mary Hill, Oct. 23
Brown, C. Dundee, Oct. 10
Buchanan, D. and Brown, R. Liverpool, Oct. 13
Buckmaster, J. and W. Old Broad-street, Nov. 2
Burbery, T. Woolston, Oct. 26
Burnett, A. Lisle-street, Nov. 6
Carter, S. Stratford, Oct. 30
Clark, W. H. and Clement, R. High Holborn, Oct. 30
Clark, H. and Tod, R. Liverpool, Oct. 15
Clement, J. T. Broad-street, Oct. 30
Cort, R. Cow-cross, Oct. 30
Dalmaine, G. Chandos-street, Oct. 30
Dark, H. Bath, Nov. 3
Deavill, E. Manchester, Oct. 13
Dearman, R. and R. Barnsley, Oct. 30
Denham, C. R. Fetter-lane, Oct. 30
Dore, F. Berkley-square, Oct. 30
Dyson, B. Doncaster, Nov. 1
Ellaby, T. Emberton, Oct. 27
Elliott, T. & Haslock, S. Northampton, Oct. 23
Ellis, W. Liverpool, Oct. 13
Felton, R. Lawrence Pountney lane, Nov. 6
Foster, J. and J. S. Kingston, Oct. 23
Forbes, J. Oxford street, Oct. 23
Forshaw, J. Liverpool, Oct. 13
Fox, S. Mosbrough, Nov. 8
Freethy, T. Acton, Oct. 23
Frears, E. Birmingham, Nov. 5
French, J. Coventry, Oct. 23
Frost, T. Little Titchfield-street, Oct. 23
Green, G. York-street, Oct. 30
Grimshaw, R. and J. Manchester, Nov. 8
Henley, J. Sol's-row, Hampstead-road, Oct. 12
Hill, R. Stafford, Oct. 11
Home, T. Bishop's Castle, Nov 2
Houghton, A. Huddersfield, Nov. 2
Hould, S. Laytonstone, Oct. 23
Hoult, L. Norwich, Nov. 1
Hudson, T. Lower Pillerton, Nov. 3
Humphreys, H. and Lacon, W. Liverpool, Oct 21
Johnson, B. Tardibeg, Oct. 30
Johnson, B. Samborn, Oct. 30
Langham, H. and Brailsford, W. Bucklersbury, Oct. 30
Maxfield, T. Salisbury, Oct. 2
Middleton, J. T. Stone, Oct. 25
Newsom, W. Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, Oct. 30
Nield, J. Midghill, Nov. 6
Nunneley, S. Cransley, Nov. 4
Nutman, J. West Drayton, Oct. 30
O'Brien, J. Broad-street buildings, Oct. 30
Palling, W. New road, Kennington-lane, Oct. 30
Pallyart, A. London-street, Fenchurch-street, Oct 30
Parker, J. & J. L. & Roberts, T. Birchin-lane, Oct. 19
Peacopp, T. & Wilkinson, M. Liverpool, Oct. 16
Persent, M. W. St. James's-walk, Oct. 23
Pratt, R. Archer street, Nov. 2
Pullam, R. Leeds, Nov, 9
Richards, J. Exeter, Oct. 11
Righton, J. Bristol, Oct. 25
Robertson, J. Old Broad-street, Nov. 6
Rooker, F. and Watt, J. Manchester, Nov. 9
Rose, T. Cafe Royale, Regent-street, Oct. 30
Russel, H. & Bruce, R. St. Martin's-lane, Oct. 23
Sandison, W. Cork street, Nov. 9
Seaton, J. Brook, J. Seaton, J. F. & R. Huddersfield, Nov. 1
Seaton, J. F Pontefract, Nov. 8
Seaton, J. & J. F. & R. & Foster, T. Pontefract, Nov. 8
Shepherd, W. Boswell-ct, Oct. 16 30
Sidebottom, W. Stayley-bridge, Oct. 25
Sidford, G. Bath, Oct. 29
Slogget, J. jun. Bath, Oct. 25
Smith, J. Bristol, Oct. 12
Starie, T. King-street, Seven-dials, Nov. 2
Taunton, W. D. Essex street, Nov. 13
Taylor, J. Leominster, Oct. 27
Taylor, H. Sidney place, Oct. 23
Thick, C. Shaftesbury, Nov. 11
Thompson, J. & Walker, W. Wolverhampton, Oct. 30
Thompson, J. Birmingham, Nov. 1
Troward, R. J. Cupar's-bridge, Oct. 30
Tye, E. Sybton, Oct. 25
Ubsdell, C. Warminster, Oct. 30
Wade, W. Gloucester-street, Oct. 16
White, T. Brincklow, Oct. 26
Wilks, J. Burley, Nov. 13
Withington, H. Manchester, Nov. 8
Young, J. Bristol, Oct. 23

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

New Sheriffs.—Aldermen Brown and Key have been sworn into office, as the sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Slave Manumission.—Slaves in the West India colonies may be manumitted at an expense of not more than seven pounds, by assigning them to some person coming over to or actually in this country, who may manumit them before the Lord Mayor of London; whilst the cost in the West Indies would amount in some cases to 160*l.*, and often causes slaves to linger out their existence in slavery. Application for the manumission of two slaves was very lately made to the Lord Mayor by a gentleman from Barbadoes, and the measure was accomplished. Forms of deeds of assignment will be kept by the Anti-Slavery Society, whose secretary, it is said, will perform the office of manumission, and the Society's agents in the West Indies will cause the deeds to be registered. The manumission of a slave in this country is decidedly valid, and the colonial government cannot exact a deposit or security from a person made free under these circumstances; and has no power of preventing the necessary forms being administered here.

Grecian Visitors.—Considerable attention has been attracted in the City by several Greek youths, who have been visiting the public institutions of the Metropolis. These are the sons of some of the most distinguished Greek chiefs, and have been brought to England by Mr. Blaquiere, for the purpose of being educated under the auspices of the Greek Committee. Two of them lately visited the Stock Exchange, and were received with loud cheers by all present. The costume in which they are attired is of a very costly description, and excited much admiration.

Local Speculations.—There are at this time no less than forty grand speculations in this Metropolis, estimated upon a fair average of not less than 500,000*l.* each for bringing them into effect; the aggregate value of which amounts to twenty millions sterling. The large extent of unoccupied capital in London has happily been thus turned into a domestic channel of improvement, which will be all employed at home, and tend to embellish and give splendor to the country; they will also afford very extensive sources of employment to great numbers of ingenious artists and mechanics, and of industrious men in the several branches of building and machinery. The amount above stated seems too enormous to be practicable, if we did not know that when that amount is spread through an immense number of purchasers, it is as readily exchanged as the capitals in the funds of far greater amount; and also that the rule in every one of them is to raise by calls upon each share such sums as are occasionally required, without demanding the whole of each share at once.

New Supply of Water.—It has been a subject of just and loud complaint, that in consequence of the heavy rains rendering the river water feculent, combined with the fetid state in which the Thames is at all times of the year—the water which is furnished for domestic use is not only unwholesome, but nauseous and filthy in the extreme. This evil cannot admit of remedy in any other way than by the establishment of means by which water may be supplied from the springs of the earth; this important benefit is now projected by a "Metropolitan Water Works Company." About six years ago, a similar plan was contemplated; on which occasion Mr. Walker, a scientific engineer, submitted to a public meeting a very satisfactory plan and survey for raising abundance of water from the subterraneous resources of the earth—about forty fathoms below the surface—and that plan would have been adopted, had not the Water Companies taken the alarm, and not only reduced their charges, but kept their mains constantly supplied.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. J. Goodden, B. A. to the Rectory of Nether Compton, with the Rectory of Over-Compton annexed. — The Rev. M. Hare, to the Vicarage of Liddington, Wilts, vacant by the cession of the Rev. R. Taylor.—The Rev. Bennett Michel, B. D. to the valuable Vicarage of Winsford, Somerset, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Slade, M. A.—The Rev. John Toplis, B.D., to the Rectory of South Walsham St. Lawrence, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Hunt.— The Rev. J. C. Matchett, M.A. appointed a Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral, on the resignation of the Rev. C. J. Smith.—The Rev. Humphrey Cholmely, M.A. to the Rectory of Hempstead with Lessingham, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Cook.—The Rev. John Lewis, M. A. to hold by dispensation the Rectory of Rivenhall, on the presentation of Charles Callis Western,

esq., with the Rectory of Ingatestone, and the Perpetual Curacy of Buttsbury annexed.—The Rev. James Hoste, A.M. licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Longham, and to the Perpetual Curacy of Wendling, both in Norfolk.—The Rev. J. H. Seymour, B.A., to the Vicarage of Horley cum Hornton, Oxfordshire.—The Rev. Wm. French, D.D. to the Vicarage of Creetingham, Suffolk.—The Rev. T. Brown, to the Rectory of Hemingston, Suffolk.—The Rev. J. B. Smith to the Perpetual Curacy of Bamburgh, near Horncastle.—The Rev. John Merewether, to be one of the Duchess of Clarence's Domestic Chaplains.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

George William Chad, esq. (now Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at the Court of the Netherlands), to be His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony.

Charles Townshend Barnard, esq. to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at the Court of Saxony.

Andrew Snape Douglas, esq. (now Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at the Court of the Two Sicilies), to be Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at the Court of the Netherlands.

Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. (now Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at the Court of Sardinia), to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at the Court of the Two Sicilies.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be Captains.—J. Filmore and T. Ricketts.

Lieutenants to be Commanders.—R. C. M'Crea, G. T. Gooch, D. M'Kenzie, W. G. Agar, G. O. Jackson, R. Pearce (*a*), C. Wyvill, C. Hallowell, J. W. Cairne, F. Boyce, W. Holt, J. D. Mercer, and J. Pole.

To be Master.—Mr. C. P. Bellamy.

Married.]—At St. Giles, Camberwell, Robert, son of Arthur Wilcoxon, esq. to Lucretia, daughter of Thos. Brockelbank, esq.—At Clapham, John Hooper, esq. M.D. to Frances, only daughter of the late John Grenside, esq.—John Curtis, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Page, esq. of Southampton-buildings.—At Edmonton, F. J. Hawkins, esq. of Pancras-lane, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late S. Hancock, esq.—At St. Botolph, Aldersgate, Mr. F. Walton, to Sarah, third daughter of Robert Seward, esq.—Mr. N. C. J. Magnay, of College-hill, to Caroline, third daughter of Sir Chas. Flower, Bart.—At Banbury, A. Peyton, esq. of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Timothy Cobb, esq.—At Marylebone church, Richard Ford, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Harriet, daughter of the Earl of Essex.—At St. Clement Danes, W. R. Deverell, esq. to Margaretta, eldest daughter of S. H. Phillips, esq.—At St. Gregory's, John, only son of J. Harris, esq. of Walworth, to Maria, second daughter of the late T. Edgley, esq.—At St. George, Hanover-square, H. Lyster, esq. to Lady C. B. A. Cooper, daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury.—At Wandsworth, Mr. D. B. Hanbury, of Plough-court, Lombard-street, to Rachel, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Christy.—At St. Michael's Royal, Mr. W. G. Barnes, of Great Russell-street, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Marsden.—At St. Andrew's church, C. Norwood, esq. of Ashford, to Catherine, second daughter of C. Morgan, esq.—C. Smith, esq. of Merton Abbey, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Lancaster.—At Battersea, the Rev. J. Bunter, of Finchingfield, to Miss Wright.—John Gunner, esq. to Julia, second daughter of the late John Toulkes, esq.—At Rickmansworth, W. Wells, esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of R. Pindar, esq.

Died.]—In Hill-street, Viscountess Templetown.—At Richmond, Elizabeth Leslie, wife of Dr. C. Smith.—In Gerrard-street, Soho, Edward Johnson, esq. Comptroller of the Two-penny Post-office.—The Rev. T. Roberts, Vicar of Tottenham.—At Headly Grove, Surrey, W. Ritchie, esq.—In Great Coram-street, Dr. de Brodum.—At his house at Lambeth, R. P. Barlow, esq.—At Wimbledon, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late T. Harvey esq.—Mr. Child, sen. partner in the house of Messrs. Child, Vickers, & Child.—Mrs. Mathers, of Reigate.—At Stoke Newington, Mrs. M. Locke.—At his chambers in Furnival's Inn, John Crompton, esq.—In Arbour-square, Commercial-road, the Hon. Mrs. Philips.—At the Sanctuary, Westminster, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Edward Smedley.—Jane, the wife of Mr. G. Johnston, of Hampstead.—In Queen Anne-street, Sir J. Bland Lamb, Bart.—In Upper Grosvenor-street, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Coote Manningham.—At the Parsonage House, St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, the Rev. G. Parke.—At Kennington, Mr. C. Fisher, late of Newgate-market.—Sarah, the wife of W. Thomas, esq.—In Bedford-square, T. Leverton, esq. Justice of the Peace for the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex.—Bury Hutchinson, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, aged 73 years.—Caroline, eldest daughter of G. F. Joseph, esq. A.R.A.—At his house, Mile-end, James Brumhead, esq. Collector of Excise.—At Morden, Surrey, George Ridge, esq.—J. C. Meyer, esq. at the house of his brother, Dr. Meyer, Broad-street-buildings.—At her house, Balham-terrace, Mrs. H. Watson.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

HENRY COOPER, ESQ.

On the 19th of September, at the cottage of his friend Mr. Hill, at Chelsea, after a short illness, which brought on an inflammation in his bowels that proved fatal, Mr. Cooper, barrister-at-law.—Mr. H. Cooper was at the time of his death eight or nine-and-thirty, and though occasionally affected with those bilious attacks which few men of great application are free from, his general strength and vigour of constitution made his death as unexpected as it has been afflicting to his friends. He had been about twelve years at the bar. Mr. Cooper was the son of a provincial counsel of eminence, at Norwich. He went to sea with Lord Nelson, and was present at the battle of the Nile; but he early quitted the naval profession for that of the law, though he retained much of the frankness and gaiety of manner, which distinguish seamen, and the activity and strength of frame which a seaman's habits create. He was afterwards Attorney general of the Bermudas, at the time when one of the Cockburns was Governor. On the appointment of the late Mr. Sergeant Blosset to the Chief-justiceship of Bengal, Mr. Cooper, who was then rapidly rising on his circuit, (the Norfolk,) became one of the leaders, and at the two last assizes was in almost every cause. He possessed great activity and versatility of mind. No one, according to the testimony of those who saw most of him, combined with a fluent and powerful eloquence a better judgment and nicer skill in conducting a cause. But his best and highest forensic quality (and that which, combined with his talents, makes the loss a national one) was his great moral and professional courage, his unshaken attachment to what he considered to be a good cause. No consideration ever warped him from his duty. He was proof not merely against those speculations on the best probable means of personal advancement, which many men reject as well as he did, but against that desire of standing well with the Judge, of getting the ear of the Court, of obtaining the sympathy of men of professional standing, which it requires much more firmness to resist. There was no one on whom a defendant, exposed to the enmity of Government or Judges, or to any prejudices, could rely with greater certainty that he would not be compromised or betrayed by his advocate. In a word, there was no man less of a sycophant. He had a confidence that he could make himself a name by his own merits, and he would have made it;—

"But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
Comes the blind fury, with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life."

LOUIS XVIII.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, Count de Provence, second son of the Dauphin, the son of Louis XV. was born at Versailles, November 17, 1755.—From his earliest years he manifested a timid and reserved disposition. Educated with his two brothers, the Duke de Berri (afterwards Louis XVI.) and the Count d'Artois, he always displayed a greater reserve towards his elder than his younger brother. He made considerable acquirements in classical literature, and bore at least the reputation of being a scholar, and a man of wit. At an early period of his life he aspired to the character of a politician. Soon after the accession of his brother, Louis XVI. he put a small pamphlet into the hands of the latter, entitled "Mes Pensées," (My Thoughts.) Louis XVI. meeting him next day in the gallery at Versailles, said to him, coarsely, "Brother, henceforward keep your thoughts to yourself." This debut did not discourage him; and, profiting by the first appearance of confusion, he began, in form, to intrigue for his own immediate views, as each member of his family did. At the assembly of the Notables his bureau was in open opposition to all the others. This Prince had calculated long the means of at least procuring himself to be nominated Regent of the kingdom. On the 20th of June, 1791, he fled secretly from Paris to Coblentz, where he organized the system of emigration, and, by his intrigues in the interior, accelerated the more fatal events of the Revolution. Failing in his attempts, he sought refuge in Germany; he afterwards lived at Turin with his father-in-law, the King of Sardinia, and then at Verona, under the name of Count de Lille. On the death of his nephew, Louis XVII. he assumed the name of Louis XVIII. Of his journey to Coblentz, or rather his escape from Paris, he composed an account, dedicated to the companion of his flight, d'Avaray, a very fit Omar for such a Mahomet. It was this running away

that M. de Talleyrand described so wittily, as "the journey of Harlequin, who was always afraid and always hungry." The flatteries of the French on the score of the king's scholarship and composition, were shown by this journal to be without foundation. The language is decidedly bad, it displays a paucity of ideas and an utter want of spirit; yet Louis was vain of it, as he had the ambition of being thought an author of no mean merit. This journal was a mere detail of the journey, exhibiting little feeling for one escaping at so momentous a crisis and in personal danger;—his account of what he ate or was obliged to shift with for a meal, is a leading feature of it.—In 1796, after he had resided some time at Venice, he was, in compliance with a requisition from the Government of France, commanded to leave that State. He then, accompanied by only two officers, repaired to the head-quarters of the Prince of Condé, at Reigal.—In 1798, Louis XVIII. was acknowledged by the Emperor of Russia, Paul I. as King of France and Navarre; and was invited by him to reside in the ducal castle at Mittau. Louis therefore left the army of Condé, with whom he had for nearly two years shared privation, penury, and danger. The duration of this prosperous adversity, however, was not long; the Emperor, influenced by the power of France, suddenly changed his conduct, and sent the King, whom he had acknowledged and invited to his dominions, orders to quit the Russian territory within a week. Three months previous to this order, the payment of the usual pension had been withheld, and Louis XVIII. and all the Frenchmen at Mittau, were, in consequence, reduced to the utmost distress, because they had all been ordered to depart.—After some wanderings in the wilds of inhospitable Prussia, the policy of Bonaparte to keep Louis XVIII. at a distance from his kingdom, left him at last permission to inhabit the castle of the dethroned King of Poland, at Warsaw. —The tranquillity of this retreat was disturbed by another humiliation from another monarch. The Prussian minister, Meyer, asked Louis XVIII. to renounce the throne of France in favour of Bonaparte: but he refused.—The last asylum of the House of Bourbon was in England, where they were received, not only with hospitality, but when all the pensions from the several crowned heads of Europe (at one time amounting to £120,000 a year) had ceased, they still received sufficient to enable them to live in splendour. The royal palace of Holyrood was assigned to them; but Louis XVIII. principally resided at Hartwell, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham. There he remained until the fall of Bonaparte enabled him to ascend the throne of his ancestors. His gratitude to England has furnished another instance for history of the thanklessness of benefiting fallen royalty. To the country that went to war for his family, and after an expenditure of a thousand millions sterling, protracting the contest until her own integrity was endangered, and it became a war for her existence as a nation—never seems to have received from him, after she had placed him upon his throne in 1814, and after an exile of 23 years, one instance indirectly that showed he remembered what she had done for him. Again expelled from his throne, principally by his attempts to restore too much of the old system of things, and by the non-fulfilment of the stipulations by which Bonaparte retired to Elba, the latter relanded in France, marched to Paris without a battle, and Louis fled to the Netherlands. A new coalition was formed against the ex-emperor by all the great powers of Europe; he was vanquished at Waterloo, and Louis was again placed on the throne by foreign bayonets. The Charter which he had signed on first ascending it, he had violated in many parts. No longer under fear of the ex-emperor, he gradually approximated the government towards arbitrary principles. The press was shackled, the independence of elections overturned, and those who possessed no ideas of a government but what were allied to ancient times, were placed in power. French diplomacy and the obligation of the King's word, as in the case of the Sanitary Cordon and Spain, took the true Machiavelian and perfidious character of the most perfidious times of the French monarchy; and the Holy Alliance, which labours to establish by force the doctrine, that the people are made for the monarch's pleasure, and that thrones are as much private property as fee-simple estates, found in Louis an able auxiliary. Louis reigned, ten years, marked by no great events, but by a system of policy calculated to throw back the age in its acquirement of knowledge and independence. The misery of his interference with the affairs of Spain will to its full extent never be known. His efforts to establish a cruel and bigoted tyrant in absolute power there, protracted a scene of crime and bloodshed which years to come may not see concluded.—Louis XVIII. was for a long period a prey to serious infirmities. A dry erysipelas on both his legs deprived him of the

power of locomotion. The attention of the most skilful physicians prolonged his life beyond the period which seemed indicated by his disease. During all this time the King had the greatest confidence in medicine. All London will recollect the favour which a priest called Père Elysée enjoyed with the King. M. de Blacas grew into favour from proposing remedies. The enormous appetite possessed by the King, was an extraordinary circumstance. He ate with voracity, and without suffering inconvenience from it, which often gave rise to some laughable stories. He was known to have had three mistresses, or at least there have been three ladies who have enjoyed this title. Before the Revolution, Madame de Balby; since the Restoration, Madame Princetot, M. De Cazes' sister; and, finally, the celebrated Madame du Cayla. This last was a sort of political acquisition. The decomposition of the blood, and an œdematous state, brought on a paralysis of the lower extremities, which were struck with death. The disease made a rapid progress, and the King expired in his 69th year.—His personal character was feebleness and insincerity. No length of attachment in his misfortunes—no devotedness of service, seem in any case to have secured a constancy of attachment from him. To be out of sight was with him to be out of mind. The Dukes de Blacas and La Chatre, may be offered as two out of many instances. The former, for having presumed to offer an opinion differing from that of his Majesty on a very trifling point, was dismissed from service; the latter presuming on the very long intimacy, and the valuable services he had rendered his Majesty, conjured the King to abandon the project of lowering the rate of interest of the public funds, as contrary to public opinion. The King made no answer; but on the Duke going next morning to attend as First Gentleman of the Chamber, the Usher in waiting would not let him pass, and told him that his Majesty had no farther occasion for his services. The poor old Duke was thunderstruck; he retired to Meudon sorrow-stricken, and died of apoplexy in a day or two, caused by his mental suffering. The King merely said, "He was a good man, and a faithful servant." De Cazes, whom Louis used to call his son, was dismissed in a way equally abrupt and unfeeling, and the turncoat Chateaubriand also. He appears, in short, to have been without any high affections, without ambition or nobleness of character; neither cruel nor generous, nor capable of love or hate; neither artfully tyrannical, nor inclined to sacrifice an iota of his power; neither liberal nor illiberal; a man of negative qualities, fond of good eating, inconsistent, not to be depended upon, insincere, but not ill-natured, of little capacity, incapable of being taught by adversity, and fond of peace and ease. In private life, a good member for an English country corporation, in the midst of which he might have passed his life in obscurity and tranquillity. But if he did not possess the character of his Bourbon predecessors, he was innocent of crimes similar to them—he was a better man than any of them, and had not their crimes as monarchs to answer for. When Monsieur, he was anxious to obtain the palm for dramatic composition; he wrote the "Marriage Secret," a comedy in three acts, and in verse, which he wished to have represented under the name of his Secretary of Commandemens, the celebrated Ducis, the imitator of Shakspeare, on the French boards; but Ducis represented to him that this species of composition was so much opposed to his own, that it was not possible for the public to mistake them, and he proposed in his place his Secretary Desfaucheraire. It is cold like its royal author, and was most probably touched up by Ducis, as it is not deficient as to composition. Under the name of Morel, he also caused two operas to be performed, "Panurge" and the "Caravane du Caire," which, owing to the charming music of Gretry, succeeded. In 1814 he wrote several political articles, which were inserted in the "Journal de Paris," but they were feeble, and without effect.

LIEUT. JOHN BUSHNAN.

Died at Clifton on 13th of August, Lieutenant John Bushnan, R. N. aged 28. We cannot record the death of this excellent officer, without taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, of drawing the attention of our readers to the services which were rendered by him, in the arduous enterprises undertaken, since the year 1818, for the purpose of discovering a N. W. passage. The subject of this memoir received his nautical education in the Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital, from which school he entered the service in 1813, on board H. M. S. Fame, Captain Bathurst, then in the Mediterranean. Fortune had not provided him with friends, whose interest could secure the promotion of a young officer: thus left to himself, he spared no exertions to qualify himself for the duties of his profession, in the hope that his superior attainments in the difficult art of marine surveying, might one day stand him in the

stead of private influence. Providential circumstances introduced him to the notice of the late Captain Hurd, hydrographer to the Admiralty, who, finding this young man possessed knowledge of a superior kind, which only wanted the opportunity to display itself to carry him to the highest honours of his profession, not only gave him encouragement by employing him in the Hydrographer's Office, but endeavoured to forward his advancement to the utmost of his power. In 1818 Bushnan found in the expedition then preparing under Captain Ross, an opening to the path of distinction. A resolution less determined than his, would have sunk under the difficulties with which he had to contend, in his endeavours to procure a birth on board one of the ships in that expedition; and when his services were accepted, it was coupled with the condition of accepting nominally, the rating of captain's clerk on board the Isabella; but to this he submitted cheerfully, esteeming it no degradation to undertake an inferior post, in the consciousness that he should soon display the justness of his claim to a higher station. Perhaps there is no line of life more trying than that of a young officer in the navy, who feels an honourable ambition to rise in his profession, but has no interest to forward his claims for reward. None but those who have experienced these difficulties can judge how severe are the trials of temper, and the bitterness of the disappointments to which the most deserving men are exposed. Of these trials Lieutenant Bushnan had his full share; he happily triumphed where hundreds have sunk overwhelmed. In the expedition under Captain Ross, he established his reputation as an able marine surveyor, and he was happy in receiving from his Captain, not merely the formal certificate of regularity and obedience, but the warm acknowledgement of services rendered in the most able and satisfactory manner. In the first expedition under Captain Parry he again volunteered his services; and his labours in the second expedition, under the same officer, at length earned for him the rank of lieutenant. The charts attached to the history of the three expeditions were executed by him in the most superior manner. They only who know the difficulty of marine surveying, and the skill necessary in the accurate construction of charts, can appreciate the value of his services. Amongst the originals, which are preserved in the Hydrographer's office, few are found to equal, scarcely any to excel, in accuracy or in manual execution those which are the work of Bushnan. In the last expedition under Captain Parry, he bore the honourable title of Assistant Surveyor to the expedition; and so well aware had those in authority now become of his peculiar talents, in the department of marine surveying, that, together with his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, he received the appointment to accompany Captain Franklin in the overland expedition to Behring's Straits. Most sensibly does that gallant officer feel the loss he has sustained in being deprived of so cheerful a companion and so powerful a coadjutor in his destined labours. We must not, in justice to the memory of Lieut. Bushnan, omit to mention that his exertions in the service were not confined to the time he passed on board. On shore he constantly devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and to the acquisition of all those branches of knowledge, which might be of use in the service in which he was engaged. As a friend and companion he was highly esteemed; his manners were mild and conciliating; and whilst he served his superiors diligently, he knew how to secure their respect and regard. Young as he was in the service, he could assert his just claim to attention without offending those from whom he demanded what was due to his real worth. The conclusion of his life was under circumstances peculiarly distressing:—but six weeks before his death he was married to a young lady, to whom he had been some years engaged. A point of land, named in the expedition at his request, near to an island which also bears his name, will attest for ever the ties of affection by which they were bound. His death was occasioned by rupture in the intestines, originally produced by great bodily exertion, and encreased by the hardships of the service. The view of the body after death shewed that disease had been making such rapid progress upon his constitution, that had he lived to enter upon the intended scene of his labours under Captain Franklin, a very short continuance of fatigue would have served to terminate his existence.

THE REV. J. NIGHTINGALE.

Died, Aug. 9, 1824, in his 49th year, the Rev. Joseph Nightingale, a native of Chawbent, in Lancashire, and formerly a resident in the town of Macclesfield. We record his death, for we consider him, on the whole, as coming under the general description of genius,—his history being shortly this, that he left an obscure situation at Macclesfield, came to the metropolis, and by the exertion of his literary talents, struggled into notice, and contributed not a little to the instruction and

amusement of the community. He is chiefly known as the author of "The Portraiture of Methodism." He was of a kind disposition, lively imagination, and possessed a cheerfulness that never deserted him to the last. He suffered long from a severe disease, during which, and in the concluding scene, he was well supported by the hopes and consolations of religion. He was interred in Bunhill Field's burying-ground.

REAR-ADMIRAL CUMING.

Lately, at Plymouth, William Cuming, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and a Companion of the Order of the Bath. This officer was a native of Totness in Devonshire, and after having served twenty-three years as a midshipman and lieutenant, was made a commander in 1795. In 1796 he commanded the Alliance store-ship, attached to the Mediterranean fleet; and as a reward for his services on that station, was posted by Earl St. Vincent into his own flag-ship, the Victory, of 100 guns; and was made a Post Captain 13th of Oct. 1797. In Jan. 1801, he obtained the command of the Russell, 74, and soon after accompanied the expedition sent against Copenhagen, where, on the glorious 2d of April, he assisted at the capture and destruction of the Danish line of defence. He was afterwards employed off Cadiz, under the orders of Sir James Saumarez; and this circumstance gave origin to a friendship which continued until Admiral Cuming drew his last breath. In 1803 Captain Cuming was appointed to the Prince of Wales, a second rate, bearing the flag of Sir Robert Calder, with whom he continued to serve till the autumn of 1805, when that officer struck his flag. During the remainder of the war he commanded in succession the Isis, of 50 guns; Sampson, 64; and Bombay, 74; the latter was employed in the blockade of Toulon. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral 19th of July, 1821. He married Katherine, daughter of the late Henry Lyde, esq. of Laventor, near Totness, but has left no issue.

THE REV. J. WHITEHOUSE.

Oct. 1st, at Ramsgate, where he had gone a few days previously, for the benefit of his health, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. John Whitehouse, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, rector of Orlingbury, county of Kent, and chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Mr. W. made himself known to the literary world so long since as in the year 1792, when he published an "Elegiac Ode to the Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds," in which he delineated with considerable effect, in the true spirit of poetry, and with the enthusiasm of a lover of the art of painting, some of the principal works of that most celebrated artist. In 1794, he published a volume of "Odes, moral and descriptive;" and not to mention several other minor poetical productions, including some beautiful translations from the German, Mr. W. in 1819, published a "Tribute of Affection to the Memory of the late Mrs. E. S. F. Whitehouse," his wife: a poem which, with advantage to itself, may be compared with the most admired effusions of the same kind in our language,—with Littleton's celebrated "Monody on the Death of his Lady," or with Hurdis's "Tears of Affection." His last publication, in 1821, was a prose work, entitled "The Kingdom of God on Earth," designed to give a practical view and illustration of the doctrine of the Millenium.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ESQ.

Died, on the 23d ult. at his house in Burton Crescent, John Cartwright, esq. better known to the public as Major Cartwright. Having quitted the militia in the year 1792, he never afterwards assumed the title of Major on his cards, or was designated by it in his own family; but the public having once bestowed it upon him, it became familiar to all his political acquaintance, and will probably continue to be affixed to his name until the principles he advocated shall have become extinct in this country. His family was ancient and highly connected; but it must not be supposed that Mr. Cartwright considered this as of any consequence in itself, it is only noticed here to exhibit a trait of him who, disregarding every personal consideration, for fifty years stood forward, and professed himself as "the man of the people." Mr. Cartwright was born in the year 1740, and was the third son of William Cartwright, esq. of Marnham, in the county of Nottingham. His elder brother, George, author of "A Journal of Transactions during a Residence of Sixteen Years in Labrador," was a man of remarkable strength of intellect, as well as of personal courage and bodily activity; his next brother, Edmund, of mechanical and poetical celebrity, is also well known to the public; and the fact of three brothers living to upwards of 80 years of age, and preserving to the last moment not only their vigour of mind, but all their accustomed energy of character, is a circumstance which, we may safely assert, has been seldom paralleled in the history of any family. From the gentleness of his disposition, John Cartwright was a particular favourite in his family, and his father, earnestly desiring to retain him at home, wished to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits; butt

ardour of his mind made such a destination disgusting to him, and in a moment of boyish enthusiasm, excited by the military fame of Frederick the Great of Prussia, he left his father's house with the intention of becoming a volunteer in the army of that prince. He had not gone many miles before he was overtaken by the steward, who, representing to him the distress his departure had occasioned, easily prevailed on him to return. He was then allowed to enter the naval service of his own country—a service to which he was ever after passionately attached, and even in advanced age, his kindling eye bespoke the delight and interest he took in any subject connected with that profession. The circumstance of his saving the life of a brother officer, of his being present at the capture of Cherbourg, and the sea-fight between Sir Edward Hawke and Conflans, together with many proofs of his zeal and ability, have been so often and so accurately related, that it is not necessary to dwell on them at present; we will, therefore, pass rapidly to the time when he sacrificed to a noble feeling for American rights this darling profession, with all the advantages which family connexions and the friendship of Lord Howe offered to his ambition. In 1774 he began to publish his opinions on the dispute between the mother-country and her American colonies, and great were the apprehensions of his family, that in so doing he might endanger his own safety; but he was through life a stranger to every fear, save that of acting against the dictates of his conscience. In 1775 he published his "American Independence, the Glory and Interest of Great Britain," and in the same year became major of the militia of his native county. After seventeen years' service, for which he was unanimously thanked by the Deputy Lieutenant, he was, in the year 1792, by means of an unworthy manœuvre, superseded in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to which he was justly entitled. In 1780 he effected, with the assistance of Dr. Jebb and Granville Sharpe, the formation of the Society for Constitutional Information, which boasted among its members some of the most distinguished men of that day, with whom he was in habits of intimacy and constant correspondence. In the same year he married the eldest daughter of Samuel Dashwood, esq. of Wellvale, in the county of Lincoln, who was for forty-four years, as he himself emphatically termed her, "his dearest and best friend, to whom he was indebted for the chief happiness of his life." Soon after this marriage his father died, and Captain George Cartwright (already mentioned) succeeded by will to the family estate. Being also named executor, this gentleman found himself involved in difficult and perplexing business, to which his own losses in Labrador materially contributed; he therefore gladly accepted his brother John's offer of purchasing the property, which was accomplished by borrowing a large sum of money, and by the sale of an estate which he possessed as a qualification for the majority. It may not be improper here to mention, that though these two brothers were diametrically opposite in their political opinions, and though the elder was a man of warm character, and occasionally indulged in intemperate expressions, yet their attachment to each other continued through life. In fact, no man ever possessed a more placable disposition than Major Cartwright, his brother's vehemence only occasioned a benevolent smile; and the good old Tory himself was known to declare, "That though as a loyal subject it was his duty to hate his principles, yet as a brother he was bound by every tie of gratitude to love and respect him." In the year 1788, Mr. Cartwright sold the estate at Marnham, and made a very fortunate speculation in the purchase of Brothertoft, near Boston in Lincolnshire. By his judicious improvements and skill in agriculture, this estate became so profitable as to enable him to stand against many severe losses, sustained by the failure of a large concern into which he entered with several other gentlemen, as well as those, still more severe, which he incurred by assisting his favourite brother, Dr. Cartwright, in bringing to perfection his many ingenious inventions. In 1803 he settled at Enfield in Middlesex, from whence he removed, in 1810, to James-street, Westminster. In 1819 he changed his abode to Burton Crescent, from motives of kind consideration for the health of his niece, the youngest daughter of Dr. Cartwright, who, losing her mother when an infant, was brought up by him with more than common parental tenderness. In this year he, with several others, was indicted at Warwick for a conspiracy, and by a Warwickshire jury found guilty, on the 4th August of the following year. His defence is perhaps one of the most curious and interesting documents of the kind ever written, and he himself thus speaks of it in his private memoranda, "My defence is not intended for a mere personal acquittal, but as an appeal to the great jury of the English people." When a more detailed account of this gentleman shall hereafter be given to the world, some extracts from this defence will exhibit the manliness of his charac-

ter more than any studied panegyric. On the 1st of June, 1821, he received his sentence in the Court of King's Bench, and was fined a hundred pounds. It is supposed, and probably with reason, that his great age and high character saved him on this occasion from imprisonment; but though his family rejoiced in his freedom, he himself would have preferred incarceration to what he considered as an unjustifiable attack upon his purse. In February 1823, he carried his resolutions at a county meeting at Hackney by a large majority; and never did he speak with more energy in the cause he advocated, or was heard with more respect by his opponents, than on that occasion. In March 1823, he travelled to Lincoln at a very unfavourable season of the year, in order to attend a county meeting, in which he proposed his resolutions in favour of annual parliaments and universal suffrage, —those doctrines with which he began and ended his political career. Till the autumn of 1823, Mr. Cartwright's health had been remarkably good for one at his advanced age, to which no doubt his habits of temperance and early rising had greatly contributed. While on a visit to his nephew, the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, near Chichester, during the month of October, he received intelligence of the illness of one of his sisters; and on returning to London, the death of his brother, Dr. Cartwright, gave an additional shock to his constitution, and visibly affected his health, and from that time he perceptibly declined. Sensible of his approaching end, of which he often spoke when not in the presence of his family, he used the expression, "I feel that the old machine is almost worn out;" and in a letter to a foreign friend, dated June 20th, he says, "In my old man's chair, surrounded by those I love, whose affection and kindness are far more gratifying to me than I can express, my life glides smoothly towards its close, with a degree of happiness for which I am truly grateful." Change of air being advised, he removed to Hampstead on the 6th of September, but it was evidently to satisfy the anxiety of his friends, for when there, he calculated that he should not live till his birthday, on the 28th; and finding he grew rapidly worse, he returned, at his own desire, to Burton Crescent on the 16th. From that day he took to his bed, never to rise again; and after a tedious week of lingering, though not acute suffering, he expired. To his niece, as she sat by his bedside, he to the last shewed the ruling feeling of his mind—and who shall question the sincerity of his professions?—"Say to all inquiring friends that I have never ceased to entertain the most consolatory hopes of the ultimate establishment of civil and religious liberty; but to this end there must be virtuous instruments, which it is to be hoped the times will supply." His funeral took place on the 30th of September, at Finchley. His executrixes were restricted, by his own positive injunctions, to the use of one mourning-coach only, which contained four of his near relations; but many private and political friends, besides others in a humbler station of life, paid him a last spontaneous tribute of respect;—for whatever may be thought of his opinions and their utility by men of political sentiments differing from him, he merits the character (and no mean character it is in these days, when political character is so generally subservient to sordid interest, that to profess every opposite opinion in the course of a few years brings no shame) of an honest and inflexible consistency to what, in his conscience, he believed best for his country.

THE REV. R. R. HARGADON.

Aged 70 years, the Rev. Raymond Hargadon, parish priest of Annadown, co. Galway. For thirty-six years that he resided in this parish, he was unremittingly devoted to the dearest interests of his flock, in performing, with edifying fidelity and exactness, the sacred functions and arduous duties of a good pastor. His frugal habits, as well as the singular kindness of the very respectable family in which he lived for many years, enabled him to be always attentive to the wants of his indigent parishioners. He established a school in the parish chapel, to the masters of which he bequeathed, in perpetuity, the interest of 200*l.* for giving moral and religious instruction gratuitously to fifty of the most indigent and destitute children of the parish, and for giving catechistical instructions to the youth in general every Sunday, both before and after divine service. When prevented by debility from visiting the abodes of distress, during the last summer, he invited the poor, and distributed in person amongst them upwards of 200*l.* In addition to these highly commendable instances of pure and disinterested charity, he bequeathed 40*l.* to the poor of his parish; 40*l.* to forward the interests of Catholic education; and 100*l.* to be applied to various charitable purposes. The inconsiderable residue of his effects he bequeathed to his poorer relatives.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, Capt. Brown to Miss F. Sharpe—At Northill, Mr. T. E. Pawlett to Miss S. Sandon.

Died.] At Dunstable, Mr. C. Hart — At Great Chissal, Mrs. Kent.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Smith, of Windsor, to Miss E. Smyth.

Died.] At Hendred, Mrs. Metcalfe—At Windsor, Mr. W. Statham—Sir F. H. Bathurst—At Maidenhead, Mrs. Parratt.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. P. Payne to Miss Stone—At Radcliffe, Mr. E. Lines to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Gurney—Mrs. Chitty—At Buckingham, Mr. F. Goode—At Thornton Hall, the Rev. Mr. Tornor.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At March, Mr. C. Wakefield to Miss M. Bacchus.

Died.] Cambridge, Mr. H. Shaw—At Ely, Mrs. Barker—At March, Mr. F. Phillips—At Eye, Mr. T. Mudd.

CHESHIRE.

At Macclesfield, at a late meeting, it was resolved to apply to Parliament in the next Session for an Act for making a Navigable Canal, from the Grand Trunk Canal at Lawton, to the Peak Forest Canal at Marple, with branches to Stockport and Congleton.

Married.] At Chester, R. P. Tyrwhitt, esq to Miss C. W. St. John—Mr. W. Broster to Miss M. Moss—At Bowden Church, Mr. C. Baroth to Miss M. Yotes—At Prestbury, Mr. J. Bardsley to Miss Orme—Mr. J. Broster to Miss M. A. Broster—At Astbury, Mr. J. Johnson to Miss S. Watson—At Lymm, Mr. W. Bowker to Miss Chorley—Mr. J. Preston, of Acton, to Miss A. Edgar—At Stockport, Mr. G. Drinkwater to Miss E. Leech—At Knutsford, Mr. Milner to Miss L. Billingham.

Died.] W. Rigby, esq. of Oldfield Hall—At Sandbach, Mr. C. Colclough—At Iron-bridge House, the Rev. J. Lyon—At Doddington Park, Mr. A. Shore—At Hough, Mrs. Poole, 88—At Knutsford, Mr. C. Bencroft—Mrs. Green—At Chester, Miss Crane—Mrs. Harrison, of Cranage—At Kingsley, Mr. W. Hall—At Francis Lane, near Holt, Mr. W. Roberts—At Tarvin, the Rev. J. Oldershaw, LL.D. —At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Barnett—Mr. Whalley.

CORNWALL.

Lieutenant Goldsmith and his crew have commenced the arduous and dangerous attempt to replace the Logan-stone. Lieut. G. seems quite confident of success, and has landed the requisite implements. The Logan-stone is estimated to weigh 70 tons, and the purchases provided for lifting are equal to 120 tons, which, from the nature of the rock, must be placed on a plank scaffolding to be erected around its summit; hence the attempt is considered full of risk; but the adventurers have declared their intention of going cautiously to work. It is only three feet from its original site.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Falmouth was lately held at the Guildhall, to consider of the propriety of establishing a Classical School there, by public subscription. — E. Carne, esq. the Mayor, in the chair. It was resolved to erect a school-room, engage competent masters, &c., and a committee was formed to carry these objects into effect.

Married.] At Bodmin, Mr. Harvey to Miss Julian—At Helston, Mr. S. Drew to Miss C. Read—Mr. J. Read to Mrs. Drew—At Kenwyn, Mr. B. Robins to Miss B. Robins—At Falmouth, Mr. Treleaven to Miss C. Roberts—At Lanteglos, Mr. J. Fitzz to Miss Cosentine—At Budock, Mr. J. Wilson to Mrs. E. Mason—At Camelford, Mr. H. Pethick to Miss M. Rabey.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Cavill—At East Looe, Mr. W. Paine—At West Looe, Mr. B. Hicks—At St. Erth, Miss G. Ellis—At St. Just, Mr. G. T. Millett—At Lestwithiel, Miss M. Drewe—At Camborne, Capt. J. Tucker—Mrs. E. Teague—At Helston, Mrs. Sleeman—At Burlawn, near Bodmin, Mr. S. Bate—At Penzance, Mr. E. Jones.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. H. Atkinson to Miss M. Forster—Mr. J. Graham to Miss C. Calvert—Mr. R. Gonge to Miss C. Stockbridge — Mr. J. Hughs to Miss A. Turnbull—Mr. J. W. Hodgson to Miss E. Johnston—Mr. H. Smith to Miss S. Boyd—At Penrith, Mr. W. Todd to Miss A. Lamley—At Lanchester, the Hon. E. Grey to Miss Adair—At Irthington, Mr. J. Bell to Miss N. Bonstead—At Wigton, Mr. J. Langcake to Miss J. Irving—At Crossconnonby, Mr. W. Marrs to Miss M. Vickers—At St. Bee's, Capt. Carson to Miss Kendal—At Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Scott to Miss Hodgson—Mr. J. Gray to Miss H. Ashburner — At Cockermouth, Mr. G. Peele to Miss Nicholson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Johnston—Miss M. A. Robinson—Mr. B. Holmes—Mrs. Armstrong—Mrs. Blow—Mrs. S. Shepherd—Mrs. E. Robinson—Mrs. M. Nixon—Mr. T. Armstrong—At Wigton, Mr. J. Pattinson—At Moorhouse, Mrs. Stordy—At Dalston, Mrs. Jefferson—At Holme End, Mr. J. Nicolson—At Coldbeck, Mr. J. Richardson—At Keswick, Mrs. M. Walker—At Hollowstones, Mrs. Mawson—At Allonby, Mr. E. Bell—At Penrith, Mr. J. Allison—At Maryport, Mr. J. Whiteside—At Whitehaven, Miss S. Huchinson—Mrs. Dixon—Mrs. I. James—At Thwaites, Mr. H. Steele — At Workington, Mr. W. Norris.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. J. Clarke to Miss F. Yeomans.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. H. Ford—Mr. G. Broomhead—M. S. Saunderson—Mrs. Price—E. Evans, esq., of Yeldersley House.—At Ripley, Mrs. J. Staley—At Higham, Mr. J. Hobson.

DEVONSHIRE.

Tables of the length of Road, Income, and Expenditure of the several Turnpike Trusts in Somerset, Wilts, Devon, Dorset, and Cornwall:

	Miles.	*Income.*	*Expenditure.*
Somerset	756	42,645*l.*	37,845*l.*
Wilts	583	28,286	27,289
Devon	783	29,386	29,608
Dorset	347	10,189	10,357
Cornwall	312	8,723	7,792

Married.] At Tiverton, the Rev. J. Pitman to Miss C. M. Northcote—T. Hill, esq. to Miss A. A. M. M'Geachy—At Exeter, Lieut. Hewitt to Miss Scanes—At Stoke Damarell, Mr. W. Clark to Miss S. Miall—Mr. S. Maynard to Miss Wolrige—At Chudleigh, Major H. Yarde to Mrs. Hill—Mr. P. Slade, of Torquay, to Miss Mathews—At Bovey-Tracey, R. Walters, esq. to Miss E. Hole—At Axminster, J. Mallock, esq. to Miss C. Arden—The Rev. W. W. Bagnall to Mrs. Le Mesurier, of Heavitree.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Kenrick—Mrs. Hilliar—Miss H. Mayell—Mrs. White—Mrs. S. Potter—

Mr. G. Culverwell, 74—At Bideford, Mr. Hale—Mrs. Craig—Miss Price—At Bickham, Miss A. Short—At Creedy, Sir J. Davie, bart—At Plymouth, Mr. R. Miller—Mrs Gillard—Mr. Ireland, of Plymouth Dock-yard—J. R. Gordon, esq.—At Plymstock, Mr. R. Reid—At Cockwood, near Starcross, J. Stapling, esq.—At Totness, Mrs. J. March—At Whitlocksworthy, W. Square, esq.—At Berry, Mrs. Perigel—At Barnstaple, Mr. W. Thorne.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Pentridge, Mr. T. Page to Miss Chambers—At Pool, Mr. T. Young to Miss M. Letty—R. Colman, esq. to Miss H. Were.

Died.] At Pool, Mrs. Rolles, 76—At Sherborne, Mr. E. Owen—At Charminster, Mrs. Green—At Broadwinsor, Mrs. Barfoot—Miss Haywood, of Blandford—At Lapford, the Rev. W. Radford.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Chester-le-street, Mr. W. Henderson to Miss S. Bolam—At Durham, Mr. T. J. Humphreys to Miss C. Rutherford—Mr. J. Dodd to Miss M. Vickerman—At Darlington, Mr. S. Palmer to Miss A. Jackson—Mr. T. Forster to Miss E. Welsop.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mrs. C. Crawford—Mrs. J. Corner—Mr. A. Hornsby—Mr. W. Stockdale—At Darlington, Mr. J. Powley—Mr. J. Moffit—Miss Wilson—Mr. W. Fieldhouse, 87—Mr. J. Millburn—At Durham, Mr. D. Gardner, 87—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Hedley—Mr. J. Vaux—At South Shields, Mrs. Vesey.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. W. Cattermole to Miss C. Rayner—Mr. J. Gibling, of Boreham, to Miss A. French—At Walthamstow, the Rev. J. B. Otley to Miss C. Travers—At Prittlewell, Mr. W. Keer to Miss M. T. Thorn—G. Round, esq. of Lexden, to Miss M. Borthwick—Mr. W. B. Carter to Mrs. Harvey, of Wickham Bishops.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Moore—Lady Marsh—At Waltham Abbey, Mr. W. Bunnett—At Hasketon, Mrs. Lucock—Mr. S. Goldsbury, late of Paglesham—At Walthamstow, W. Dillwyn, esq.—At Harwich, Mrs. T. Stevens—At Stowmarket, Mr. T. Smith.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, H. Bush, esq. to Miss E. Hillhouse—At Churchdown, Mr. G. Long to Miss Mathews—At Berkeley, Mr. T. Putrage to Mrs. Summers—At Burford, Mr. T. Cheatle to Miss A. E. North—The Rev. D. Jones to Miss Keel, of Alkerton House.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Elliot—Mrs. Higgins—Mrs. E. J. Davis—At Cheltenham, Miss C. Scott—Miss C. Thornton—T. B. Herrick, esq.—At Hartpury, Miss H. Chandler—At Cirencester, Mrs. A. Morgan—At Caincross, Miss Saunders—At Slimbridge, Mr. W. Cowley—At Chalford, Mrs. Ballinger—At Mitcheldean, Mr. G. Chapman—At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Mumford—At Newent, Mr. J. C. Bower—Near Bristol, Mr. A. Impett.

HAMPSHIRE.

Some leading capitalists have lately taken into consideration the utility of enlarging and deepening the present line of canal between Portsmouth and London, so as to render it a ship canal. The practicability, as well as the immense advantages of such an undertaking, are apparent; for if it were carried into effect, the present delays and risks of a circuitous coasting and Channel navigation would be completely avoided by a safe and ready communication.

Married.] At Chilcomb Church, Mr. E. Lomer to Miss M. Bridger—At Southampton, T. W. Burk, esq. to Miss H. Lomer—At Andover, Mr. W. Bramley to Miss S. Gould—At Romsey, Mr. J. Major to Mrs. Hill—At Basingstoke, Mr. W. Kenway to Miss R. Heath.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Haines—At Farnham, Mrs. S. Smith—Near Christchurch, B. Bullock, esq.—At Stoke Charity, the Rev. R. Gatehouse—At West End, near Southampton, the Rev. J. Essen—Near Southampton, the Rev. Sir C. Rich—At Winchester, Mrs. S. Freemantle—Mr. J. Savage—At Farringdon, E. Woolls, esq.—At Mouxton, Mr. C. Hale—At Gosport, Mr. D. Bogue.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Purchas, of Fownhope, to Miss E. Fencott—At Lea, Mr. T. Carpenter to Miss A. Lodge—F. Lee, esq. to Miss H. Eves, of Peterchurch.

Died.] At Ledbury, J. Hurd, esq.—At Hereford, Mrs. H. Milton—Mr. W. Ward—Mr. W. Garstone—At Tillington, Miss M. Taylor—At Kington, B. Thomas, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. E. Cook to Miss E. C. Taylor—Lieut-Col. Rolt to Miss A. Caswell, of Sacombe Park—At Willian, P. Mills, esq. to Miss J. Underwood.

Died.] At Barham, R. Baker, esq.—At Bishop Stortford, Mrs. Woodham—At Ware, Mrs. Humfrey.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Godmanchester, Mr. W. H. Edwards to Miss Brown.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. C. Negus—Mr. F. Langley—The Rev. S. White, Rector of Conington.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. G. Burgess to Miss M. A. Webb—At Chatham, Mr. W. Fullman to Miss S. Summers—Mr. J. Westover, of Lenham, to Miss R. Goldsmith.

Died.] At Chatham, Mr. W. Gardener—Mrs. J. Grant—At Sandwich, Miss M. Westbeech—At Cranbrook, Mrs. King—At Dover, Miss R. Beer—Mr. J. Neale—At Canterbury, Mrs. Solomon.

LANCASHIRE.

A rail-road between Liverpool and Manchester has been projected; the distance is 33 1-16th miles. The surveys are nearly completed. Independent of the great benefits which the commercial interest will derive from the project, both as regards time and cheapness, the landed interest in the vicinity of the line, will derive very great benefit. The public in general entertain wrong impressions respecting rail-roads; they never hear them mentioned without referring to such as are seen in the neighbourhood of coal pits and stone quarries. But such improvements have taken place, that they are no longer the same thing. Besides which, a rail-road without a locomotive engine, is something like a cart without a horse, a trade without profit, or a canal without water.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. C. Berne to Miss E. M. Smalley—Mr. W. Leek to Miss A. Troughton—Mr. R. B. Hill to Miss M. Pearson—At Manchester, G. T. Turner, esq. to Miss J. Pershouse—At Burnley, the Rev. W. Thursby to Miss E. M. Hargraves.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Roscoe—Mr. W. Waring—M. Gregson, esq.—Mrs. Wright—At Oldham, Mr. Nield—At Warrington, Mr. T. P. Shuttleworth—At Lancaster, Mrs. Kirkby.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. G. Harrison to Miss E. Harris—Mr. J. Cardinal to Miss C. Hunt—The Rev. W. W. Greenway, Rector of Newbold Verdon, to Miss E. Mayo—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. C. Hill to Mrs. E. Storer—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Bishop to Miss Dixon.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Whetstone—Mr. Bailey, of Sionby.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Corby, Mr. A. Collingwood to Miss Little—At Sleaford, Mr. G. Smith to Miss Squire— At Furford, C. Wing, esq. to Miss H. R. Allenby—At Barton upon Humber, W. Graburn, esq. to Miss M. Brown—At Dyke, near Bourn, Mr. J. Beasley to Mrs. Brittain—At Purfleet, Mr. J. Allen to Miss M. A. Ingram—At Martin, near Horncastle, Mr. T. C. Beaseley to Miss S. Oldham—At Holbeach, Mr. R. Booth to Miss Bass—Mr. Burton to Miss F. Merryweather, of Lincoln Castle—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Hides to Miss E. Burton—M. Graburn, esq, of Kingsford House, to Miss T. M. Broomhead.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Booth—Mrs. Perkins—At Kirton Holme, Mrs. Leeson—At Brigg, Miss Ball—Miss M. Soulby—At Burton, Miss Carr—At Deeping St. James, Mr. R. Spriggs—At Baston, Miss Bland—At Ketton, Mrs. B. Oliver—At Spalding, Mrs. Mann—Mr. Black—At Spilsby, T. Walker, esq.—At Ryland, Mrs. Baxter—At Langton, Mr. G. Hastings—At Potterhanworth, Mrs. E. Headland—At Horncastle, Mrs. Trolove—At Anderby, Miss E. Robinson—At Middle Rasen, Mr. Darnill, 96.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] W. Powell, esq. of Monmouth, to Miss M. S. Baron, of Usk.

Died.] At Usk, Mr. T. Morgan—At Abergavenny, Mr. Lewis.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Merton, Mr. J. Lincoln to Miss C. Twidney—Mr. J. Newby to Miss M. Howes—Mr. J. Cole, of Brockdish, to Miss M. Cole—At Letheringsett, Mr. J. Keny to Miss A. Kaythorpe—At Heigham, Mr. G. Boult to Miss M. A. Chambers—E. Cooper, esq., of Dereham, to Miss H. Smyth—At Norwich, Mr. J. Pertwee to Miss E. H. Hays—Mr. J. Barnard to Miss M. Guyton—Mr. W. Dye to Miss L. Parker—At Yarmouth, Mr. H. King to Miss A. Davie—At Heckingham, Mr. S. Goddard to Miss E. Powell.

Died.] At Barwick House, W. Hoste, Esq.—At Bintry, Mr. R. Watts—At Heigham, Miss Rump—At Aylesham, Mr. W. Dotheridge—At Norwich, Mr. D. Filby—Mrs. Rodham—Mrs. M. Vincent—At Rougham, Mr. W. F. Wright—At Caston, near Watton, Mr. J. Parsley—At Sotherton, Mrs. Knights—At Weeting, Mr. R. Goore—At Docking, Mr. R. Moore—At Bracondale Hill, H. Beevor, M. D.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Wilby, Mr. C. Freeman to Miss E. Pratt—At Sywell, A. Robinson, M. D., to Miss L. Pell—At Great Harraden, Mr. J. Turnell to Miss A. Widowson.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. G. Longstaffe—Mrs. Merry—At West Haddon, Mrs. A. Lovell—At Wellingborough, Mr. J. Hardwick—At Clipstone Lodge, Mr. T. Palmer—At Little Bowden, Mr. F. Barker—At Yardley Hastings, Mrs. M. Jeffery, 92—At Pitsford, the Rev. R. Blayney.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Common Council of this town have voted a second donation of 100 guineas towards the new building of the Literary and Philosophical Society in Westgate-street.—This splendid erection is expected to be ready for the occupation of the society in the spring.

A spring has lately been discovered on the sands between Tynemouth and Cullercoats, which it is probable will materially add to the number of visitors at these bathing-places; it bears a striking resemblance to the Harrowgate water, owing its medicinal properties to certain portions of sulphuretted hydrogen gas and muriate of soda which it contains.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Hunter to Miss Frazer—Mr. A. Gray to Miss C. Bulman—Mr. R. Jackson to Miss J. Marshall—Mr. J. H. Salter to Miss F. M'Dougal—At Hexham, Mr. W. Wilkinson to Miss H. Wigham—Mr. J. Brown to Miss J. Brown—At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Cruddas to Miss M. Bell.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Reay—Mrs. J. Downs—Mrs. Stephenson—Mr. B. Dryden—Mrs. Widdrington—N. R. Reed, esq., of Corbridge—At Newburn, Mr. R. Hedley—At South Shore, Mrs. Robson—At Alnwick, Mr. W. Lamonby—Mrs. Jackson—At North Shields, Mr. S. Tutten—Mr. Dodd—Mrs. Ord—Mr. T. Robinson—Mr. Barker—Mr J. Anderson—At Great Burdon, L. Allgood, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Lee to Miss H. Wood—Mr. G. Poyser to Miss M. Smith—Mr. T. Smith to Miss A. Allcock—Mr. A. Martin to Miss S. Wright—Mr. J. May to Miss M. Harvey—Mr. J. Wall to Miss H. Brown—Mr. J. Newton to Mrs. E. Keyworth—Mr. J. Spiby to Miss P. Taylor—At Glen Magna, H. F. Colman, esq., to Miss E. Cooper—At Chesterfield, Mr. Warhurst to Mrs. Kitchen—Mr. Booker to Miss Clarke—At Newark, Mr. J. Booth to Miss A. Parson—Mr. T. Lally to Miss E. Bell—At Weston, Mr. G. Smith to Miss S. Talbot—At Eastwood, Mr. Cutts to Miss H. Bullcock.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Haines—Miss Britton—Mrs. A. White—Mrs. Shelton—Mrs. Burnside—At Radford, Mr. R. Noseley—At Newark, Mr. J. Willey—Mr. J. Cooper—Mrs. Harrison—Mrs. E. Sheals—At Beeston Ryland, Miss E. Cox—Mr. T. B. Trueman, of Bulwell Wood Farm—At Chesterfield, Mr. S. Barker—Mr. J. Barnes—At Hasland, Mrs. Metcalf—At Mansfield, Mrs. Hopewell—At Worksop, Mrs. Wagstaff.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Several brass coins have been lately dug up at the recently discovered Roman villa, at Wigginton, in Oxfordshire. They are all of the Lower Empire; and in a very bad state of conservation. Two of Constantine the Great, struck about the year 308, and, as appears by the letters on the reverse, at the mint in London, erected by that Monarch. On the obverse is the legend Constantinus Aug.; and on the reverse, S. P. Lon.—One of Flavius Julius Crispus Cæsar, son of Constantine the Great, who was poisoned by order of his father, Anno Dom. 326. On the obverse is the legend Cristus Nobil C.; and on the reverse, an altar with a globe upon it, and Votis. xx. On one side of the altar is the letter F. and on the other B.: the whole is surrounded with the epigraph Beata Tranquillitas P. Lon. (P. Lon. is an abbreviation of the words *Pecunia Londinensis*). And one of Constantine the Second, coined about the year 339. On the obverse is the legend Constantinus Jun: Nob: c:; and on the reverse, a building surmounted with a star.

Married.] At Brightwell, J. B. Parry, esq. to Miss A. Fane—At Banbury, Mr. W. Brain to Miss Bearsley—At Witney, Mr. J. Larcher to Miss S. Jackson.

Died.] At Broughton, Mrs. A. Wheetley—At Banbury, Mrs. King.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Manton, J. Gudge, esq. to Miss M. Hammond.

Died.] At Wing, Mrs. Sharpe—At Plungar, Mrs. Burrows.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellington, Mr. R. Jukes to Miss Lewis—At Edgmond, Mr. S. Pace to Miss E. Padmore—At Shiffnall, G. Brown, esq. to Miss M. Adam.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mr. J. Jay—W. Baugh, esq.—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Read—Mr. Barnes—Mr. T. Boxton—Mrs. Birch—Mr. Cartwright—At Coalport, Mr. G. Pugh, 79—At Coalbrookdale, Mr. F. Owen—At Benthall, Mr. F. Stodd—At Wyken, Mrs. Hazlewood—At the Mount, Shrewsbury, Mrs. M

Strange—At Orange Grove, Felton, Miss Dixon—At Wheaton Aston, Mr. Farmer—After a few hours illness, Thomas Webb, esq, of Kitwell-House, near Halesowen, aged 74. He had for a long time retired from the bustle of public life, to pass the evening of his days in the bosom of his family. For upwards of forty years he had practised as an eminent attorney in Birmingham, and no man stood higher in his profession, or enjoyed more entirely the confidence of his townsmen than himself. He was a man of a very superior mind. To his profession he was an ornament, not only as respected his legal knowledge, but as the kind, the patient, disinterested adviser of him who sought his assistance to extricate him from difficulties, disputes, and distress.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It is stated, that by the adoption of the proposed Ship Canal for the junction of the English and Bristol Channels, Wales and Ireland would, as it were, be brought nearer to London by 200 or 300 miles, and accessible at all seasons; and the prevailing westerly winds (which last eight months in the year) that now prevent the passage round the Land's End, would be fair for a voyage to London by means of this Canal.

Married.] At Combhay, B. Crabb, esq. to Miss E. Willis—Mr. C. C. Field to Miss S. C. Harris, of Wellington—At Bath, W. Goldstone, esq., to Miss F. Clark—Mr. J. King to Miss S. Duck—H. C. Standert, esq., of Taunton, to Miss E. Murray—At Wells, the Rev. J. Rous to Miss J. Newcombe—At Bedminster, Mr. G. Hamley to Miss H. Hewlett—At Thornfalcon, near Taunton, the Rev. J. Hawkins to Miss Whitmore.

Died.] At Bridgewater, Mr. T. Rich—Mr. Lowther—At North Petherton, Mrs. Warner—At Taunton, Mr. J. Daw—Mrs. Webber—At East Coker, Mrs. S. Batten—At Bath, the Rt. Rev. C. Sugbrue, D. D. Bishop of Adfert and Aghadoe, Ireland—Mr. Arnold—Miss S. Thornthwaite—Mr. J. Edwards—Mrs. Selway—At Gotheney Farm, W. Brice, esq.—At Wincanton, Mr. S. Carter—At East Pennard, W. Phelps, esq.—At Bruton, Mr. T. White—At Langport, George Gustock, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] R. Gillett, esq. to Miss M. Calvert, of Houndhill—At Abbott's Bromley, Mr. A. Bamford to Miss Shipton.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Jefton, 108—Mrs. Booth, of Clayton Hall—At Ford House, L. Clutterbuck, esq.—At Leek, Mrs. E. Hordern—At Dennis, T. Hill, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. G. Beeton to Miss Miller—Mr. J. Ridley to Miss S. Ridley—At Stradbrooke, Mr. A. Gissing to Mrs. Everson—At Bredfield, Mr. Grimwood to Miss Lanham—At Bungay, Mr. J. Larter to Miss A. Leggett—Mr. J. Gerrard to Miss Keene, of Ipswich—At Semer, A. Maclean, esq. to Miss J. Cook.

Died.] At Rose Cottage, Long Melford, Miss Plampin—At Wheatacre, near Beccles, Mrs. Sheriffe—At Friston, Mrs. Johnston—At East Soham, Mr. S. Jeffreson—At Ipswich, Mrs. S. Lee—Lieut.-Gen. J. Prince—At Bury, Mr. W. Newburn—At Otley, Mr. F. Blomfield—At Stradbrooke, Mrs. Wilson—Lady S. Macdonald, of Loudham Hall.

SUSSEX.

The excavation for the tunnel at Black Rock, Brighton, is completed. The ground at the entrances is secured by brickwork, but the interior requires no other support than is afforded by the nature of the ground, which is well known by the name of Combe Rock. It soon becomes very hard by exposure. The northern entrance to the tunnel is very near the front of the gas works, and descends to the beach by a gentle slope.

Married.] At Arundel, Mr. T. W. Buckingham to Miss M. C. Moore—C. Dethick, esq. to Miss Newman.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Seaman—Miss S. Randall—At Hastings, Mrs. Rankling—At Winchelsea, E. Dawes, esq.—At Chichester, Mr. R. Steel—Mrs. Hodge—Miss A. Wright—At Petworth, Mrs. Russel.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The riband-manufacture of Coventry and neighbourhood is in a more flourishing state at the present season than has ever been remembered; as an adequate supply for the demand cannot be produced, which has caused a general advance in wages throughout the trade, and a trifling one also in manufactured stock. Silks have risen very considerably in price, with an expectation of an additional advance, in consequence of the unprecedented consumption leaving the market unusually bare.

Married.] At Leamington, John Bailey, esq. to Miss S. A. Ward—At Rugby, R. T. Scarborough, esq. to Miss L. P. J. Harpur.

Died.] At Newbold Comyn, Lady Peel—At Leamington, Mrs. Waite.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Staveley, Mr. Colebank to Miss H. M. Noble.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. Clarke—Mr. J. Ivison—Mr. W. Smallwood—Mrs. Anderson—At Bowness, Mrs. Kidd—At Appleby, W. Atkinson, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Coney, of New Sarum, to Miss L. J. Dalley—At Mere, Mr. J. Poore to Miss M. Midlane—At Fisherton, Mr. H. Northover to Miss J. Penny—The Rev. W. Aldrich, Rector of Boyton, to Miss M. Meyer—At Salisbury, Mr. T. Burt to Miss P. Cook—B. Crabb, esq. of Tellisford, to Miss E. Willis—At Westbury Church, the Rev. D. Hopkins to Miss A. Cockell—At Warminster, Mr. W. Hardick to Miss A. Miller—Mr. Compton, of Tollard Royal, to Miss White.

Died.] At Britford Cottage, W. Smith, esq.—C. Ingram, esq. of Upton Lovel—At Trowbridge, Miss M. Newth—Mrs. H. Richmond—Mr. W. G. Harris—At Fisherton Anger, Mrs. Smith—Mr. J. Holmes—At Salisbury, Mr. J. Lock—Mr. J. F. Fry—At Wedhampton, Miss E. Hayward—At Wilton, Mr. T. Cassey—John Yerbury, esq. of Belcombe Brook House—At Bradford, R. Hooper, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The new line of road from Evesham to Worcester is now completed. The picturesque scenery through which this road passes cannot be surpassed in the kingdom; it runs through the Vale of Evesham in a parallel line with the "silvery-flowing" Avon for a distance of six miles, yet not approaching so near the stream as to inconvenience the traveller in time of flood.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. L. Winterbotham to Miss S. A. S. Page—Mr. H. K. Whithorn to Miss S. Boughton, of Westbury-on-Severn—At Evesham, C. R. Pole, esq. to Miss A. E. Rudge—The Rev. J. Furnival, of Upton-upon-Severn, to Miss J. Strand.

Died.] At Hagley, Mr. T. Jackson—Mr. R. Amphlett, of Uphampton.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. A. P. Holroyd to Miss S. Parkinson—Mr. J. Bateson to Miss A. Kirkby—At Armley, Mr. G. Luty to Miss H. Drake—At Wakefield, Mr. S. Baldwin to Miss S. Sykes—At Kirkheaton, Mr. H. Sunderland to Miss M. Sunderland—At Perristone, Mr. Beeley to Miss S. Bower—At York, the Rev. G. Ellis to Miss E. Jennings—At Holbeck, Mr. J. Brown to Miss M. Williams—At Halifax, Mr. D. Farrar, 90, to Mrs. Machel, 25—Mr. L. Gledhill to Miss M. Ingham—

At Sandal, near Wakefield, Mr. Atkinson to Mrs. Johnson—At Knaresborough, Mr. W. M. Stubbs to Miss M. A. Henlock—At Hull, Mr. J. Richardson to Miss Wake—S S. Byron, esq., of Scarborough, to Miss S. Lowe—At Bridlington, W. M. Middleton, esq. to Miss S. Simson.

Died.] At Batley Carr, Mrs S. Greenwood—At Hull, Mr. T. Thompson—At Barnsley, Mrs. Clark—At Wakefield, Mrs. Halliley—Mrs. S. Brooke——At Halifax, Mrs. Hiley—At Bramham, near Wetherly, Mr. J. Wilde—At Tadcaster, Mr. G. Addinel—Mrs. Smith—At Leeds, Miss Maude—Miss Liddle—At Hazles, near Prescott, J. Birch, esq. M. P.—At Keighley, Mr. J. Hanson,—The Rev. D. Dewhurst—At Riponden, near Halifax, Mr. J. Frankland—At Rothwell, Mrs. Crabtree—At Airton, Mr. T. Wetherall—At Scarborough, G. Taylor, esq.—At Brough Hall, Lady Lawson—At Harewood, Mr. R. Snow—At York, Mrs. Backhouse—At Marton, Miss C. Creyke—At Bradford, Mr. W. Mann—Mr. J. Farrar—At Armley, Mrs. Armitage—At Selby, Mrs. Cooper.

WALES.

Married.] At Bangor, Mr. N. Jonathan to Miss E. Evans—At Llanycil, Mr. T. Jones to Miss A. Hughes—At Llanbellig, G. P. Manley to Miss M. George—At Llai Hall, Mr. Grindley, jun., to Miss E. Lee—At Llanthetty, H. Dixon, esq. to Miss A. Dixon—Mr. J. Jones, of Skethrog, to Miss E. Wilkins—At Carmarthen, the Rev: D. A. Williams to Miss F. Charett.

Died.] At Treborth, Miss M. Cheyne—At Llanfyllin, J. Jones, esq.—At Althrey Wood House, Mr J. G. Pearson—At Holywell, J. F. Butler—Mrs. Knight, of Rhual—At Penfordbedew, Mr. W. Lloyd—At Pool, Capt. Eggleton—At Penbedu, Mrs. A. Puleston—At Radcliffe Bridge, Mrs. Williams—At Glasbury House, Mrs. B. Hughs—At Kilbourn, near Cardigan, Mrs. Jenkins—Mr. Anwyl, of Llanrwst.

SCOTLAND.

The New Academy in Edinburgh was opened on the 1st of October. About 400 boys were assembled. Sir W. Scott first rose and addressed the meeting in an eloquent and liberal speech. He dilated on the advantages of a good education, and touched upon the leading features of the institution. Sir Walter particularly noticed the intention of making the Greek language a principal study there; and alluded to the present struggle between the Greeks and the Barbarians in terms which were greeted with high applause. The institution commences under the most flattering prospects.

It is in contemplation to form a Joint Stock Company for the construction of a railway between London and Edinburgh, for the conveyance of goods and passengers; the propelling power to be locomotive and stationary steam-engines. It is understood that the distance between these two places may be reduced to about 340 miles, and if the same rate of travelling be adopted on this road as is proposed for the Liverpool and Birmingham railway, namely, eight miles an hour for goods, and twelve miles an hour for passengers, the time of conveyance between these two places will be reduced to forty-three and twenty-nine hours respectively.

Married.] At Manse of Panbride, the Rev. W. Robertson to Miss D. Trail—At Manse of Corstorphine, Mr. J. Brown to Miss A. Scott—At Manse of Cralling, Mr. R. Strachan to Miss E. Brown—At Parkhead, Mr. W. Bruce to Miss A. Morrison—At Riccarton, W. Kaye, esq. to Miss M. C. Craig—At Kirkmichael, J. Crawford, esq. to Miss A. W. Kennedy—At Edinburgh, J. Gibson, jun. esq. to Miss C. E. Gordon—Major Gen. Hamilton to Miss M. A. Bower—Mr. J. Henderson to Miss M. Robertson—Mr. J. Buchan to Miss A. Thompson—P. C. Gibson, esq. to Miss C. M'Kenzie—W. H. Dowbiggen, esq. to Miss G. Maule—Mr. J. N. Sutherland to Miss A. Colson—Dr. A. Turnbull to Miss M. Young—At Glasgow, Mr. P. Bow to Miss C. Anderson—At Kinnock, J. Sneed, esq. to Miss J. Glenny.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. E. H. H. Jeffrey—Mr. W. Andrew—Mr. J. Boyd—Mrs. Steel—Mr. J. Bell—Mr. J. Finlay—Mrs. A. Stevenson—Miss M. A. Thompson—Mrs. Anderson—At Musselburgh, Mr. J. Thom—At Barwhinnock, G. D. M'Millan, esq.—At Ayr, John Aitkin, esq.—At Daldowie, Miss Bogle—At Portobello, Mrs. M. Pringle—At Tranant, Mrs. A. Allen—At Falkirk, Miss Wilson—At Glasgow, J. Perston, esq.—Mr. A. Græme.

IRELAND.

Irish Fisheries.—The fishing wherries from Rush, Skerries, and Balbriggan, have returned from the fishery, laden gun-deep with herrings of the finest quality. This is the earliest return ever known:—hitherto these vessels going out on the bounty, seldom returned for several months later; and then most frequently with deficient or nominal cargoes. The greater number of those vessels will again return to the fishery, after discharging their cargoes, and thus realise double produce. This early and prosperous result is principally owing to the very efficient outfit of the excellent vessels belonging to these harbours, which outfit the bounty so wisely granted by Parliament for the encouragement of the Irish fishery, enabled these poor but valuable seamen to accomplish.

The Irish Mining Company has commenced its labours. About a month since the first inspection was ordered in Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, and the important district of Cunnamara; the result of which is, the certainty that large mines of coal do exist in those counties, and that, from every appearance, little doubt can be entertained of finding the useful metallic ores in the mountains of Cunnamara. This district is found to contain also a species of green serpentine, no way inferior to the *verde antique*. Samples of the Irish granite have been sent to the Commissioners of the New London Bridge, deemed superior to any produced.

Married.] At Dublin, J. Curry, esq. to Miss E. Brennan—Capt. Hamilton to Miss H. Richards—The Rev. H. Helsham to Miss M. A. Blood—Mr. G. Beere to Miss M. Shaw—The Rev. W. H. Drummond to Miss C. Blackley—F. E. Rea, esq. to Miss M. A. Warren—J. Haslom, esq. to Miss A. Dames—T. M'Bride, esq. to Miss E. Brown—At Finglass, W. White, esq. to Miss J. Bailey—At Taney Church, S. Fisher, esq. to Miss M. W. Jones—At Loughkeene, R. S. Drought, esq. to Miss J. Hackett—W. Flood, esq. of Hedsor, to Miss M. Johnston—At Tramore, W. H. Gore, esq. to Miss A. M. Maker—At Cork, C. Newenham, esq. to Miss S. Daunt—D. O'Connor, jun. esq. of Belanger, to Miss M. Blake.

Died.] At Dublin, D. Egan, esq.—Mrs. C. Keatinge—Mr. J. Byrne—The Rev. P. R. Gamble—Mrs. Grove—Mrs. Strethel—Mr. J. Lockey—Mrs. Adam of Rush—P. Le Bas, esq.—Mrs. Shortall—Mrs O Keef—At Kilmurry, C. Fox, esq.—At Portumna, M. Donelan, esq.—At Leixlip, Mrs. Coogan—In Galway, C. Sloper, esq.—At Castle Hewson, R. Hilliard, esq.—At Cork, G. G. Carleton, esq.—At Carricktergus, Miss M. Finlay—At Killalae, the Rev. J. Martin—At Limerick, Mrs. Lee—Mrs. Wilkinson—Mrs. Bourke—W. Erson, esq.—Mr. T. Kidd—At Kilkenny, the Rev. P. M. Morris, O. C.